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PEOPLE
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S. State Dept.
es Few Gains
the Economy

Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Reagan
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Herald Tribune

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RETURN TO REMAGEN — In Remagen, West Germany, William E. McMaster, left, embraced Mayor Hans Peter Kuersten on Thursday, the 40th anniversary of the U.S. capture of the Remagen bridge, shown above in a photo taken during the fighting. Mr. McMaster, who lives in New Jersey, took part in the battle as a lieutenant. Page 2.



Reagan Receives 2-Party Support For Arms Talks

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has won warm pledges of bipartisan support from congressional leaders before sending his negotiators to a new round of arms control talks in Geneva.

The House majority leader, Jim Wright, Democrat of Texas, emerging Wednesday from a White House meeting with the president and his negotiating team, compared the prospects in Geneva to President Richard M. Nixon's reopening of relations with China.

Mr. Wright said that "nothing should be permitted to stand in the way" of success at the talks with the Soviet Union, which begin Tuesday.

Mr. Wright and other Democratic leaders stopped short of offering the president the one token of support he wants most, an endorsement of continued production of the MX missile.

The president's campaign for the missile got major support Wednesday when five influential members of Congress met privately and agreed to postpone any full-scale review of the MX until the summer.

According to a participant who refused to be quoted by name, the five were Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, who is chairman of the House Armed Services Committee; Sam Nunn of Georgia, the senior Democrat on the Senate Armed Services Committee; Senator Albert A. Gore Jr., Democrat of Tennessee; Senator William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine; and Representative Norman D. Dicks, Democrat of Washington.

Leading House Democrats said Thursday that despite the stance of Mr. Aspin and other Democrats, a solid party bloc opposed plans for the MX. The Associated Press reported from Washington, House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts said he had 200 Democratic votes against the weapon.

Iraqis Bomb 2 Iran Cities To Retaliate For Attacks

Basra, Iraq — Iraq struck Thursday at the Iranian cities of Duzful and Abadan and warned of further retaliation for attacks on civilian targets in Iraq as Iranian artillery again pounded this southern port city.

Residents huddled in shelters as Iranian shells fell at the rate of two a minute in a bombardment that began around mid-afternoon. More than 60 shells hit the city in an earlier attack just after dawn.

An Iraqi military communiqué said that warplanes flew 257 sorties Thursday against Iranian positions. The attacks were called the most intense since the start of the Gulf war four and a half years ago.

According to the communiqué, the Iraqi planes inflicted heavy losses on the Iranians. It did not say which positions were attacked.

The authorities imposed a round-the-clock curfew on Basra. "Iraq will punish the Iranian rulers severely for their crimes," an Iraqi military spokesman said in a statement in Baghdad.

First MXs to Be Deployed Before Being Fully Tested

By Wayne Biddle
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The first MX missiles will be deployed next year before their warheads and guidance systems have been fully tested, according to a draft of a General Accounting Office report given to the Senate Appropriations Committee.

"We asked GAO to tell us what they knew," Senator Lawton Chiles, a Democrat of Florida who is a member of the Appropriations Defense Subcommittee, said Wednesday. "They see some problems in the testing area. Tests have been successful, but have only shown that the missile can fly. It's on a very fast-track schedule at this stage. We're rushing toward deployment."

A committee staff member said the report, which has not yet been made public, indicated that technical questions about the new missile's MX-21 nuclear warheads and its guidance system will not have been answered by flight tests before the first 10 MX missiles are deployed.

Congress has ordered the air force to complete deployment of the first 10 MXs in the Minuteman missile silos in the northwestern United States by the end of 1986. Seven of a scheduled 20 test flights have been completed, and the air force expects to have completed 11 tests by the time deployment begins and to have finished perhaps 14 by the end of 1986 and the rest in 1987.

The MX tests have been launched from above-ground sites at Vandenberg Air Force Base in California. The first launching from an underground silo is not scheduled until the ninth test. Although the missile is said to have a range of at least 6,000 miles (9,700 kilometers), its longest flight so far, on the third test, was 4,800 miles, from Vandenberg to a point 375 miles northwest of Guam.

The fusing mechanism for the MX warheads, which would detonate them at predetermined levels on or above the Earth's surface, has yet to be tested. Detonations above the ground are preferred for most types of targets, except for missile silos. In some cases, the only way to destroy specially hardened silos would be to dig them out of the Earth within a crater caused by an explosion on the surface.

East Germany Says Emigrés May Return

BERLIN — East Germany, in a major policy change, said Thursday that it would allow emigrés living in the West to return home and that families with children would be given priority.

The government announcement, carried by the official ADN press agency, came a day after the Communist Party daily Neues Deutschland printed a full-page article saying that 20,000 former East German citizens living in the West had applied to return.

ADN said the policy change had been agreed upon to mark the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Germany from Nazi rule. Emigrés were formerly refused permission to return, partly to discourage people from applying to leave.

Speaking of the families of emigrés, ADN said: "It is to be assumed that the affected children and youths were exposed to life under capitalism through no guilt of their own."

Western diplomats said the East German move was a gamble, since it might encourage further applications to leave. Emigration has been a problem since the formation of East Germany in 1949. The main flow was curbed with construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961, but applications to leave are still cause for serious concern.

Visa restrictions were temporarily eased last year, allowing about 40,000 East Germans to leave for the West. Western diplomats believe that that move, rather than riding the country of malcontents, as some had seen the motive for the change, spurred applications from citizens who had previously balked at the risk.

The Money Woes of Texas Moguls

Even Billionaires Can Have a Hard Day at the Office

By Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service
AUSTIN, Texas — Even billionaires, even real live Dallas ones, have had days at the office. Several Texas moguls have suffered an assortment of degradations, embarrassments and setbacks in recent weeks that, taken together, make the television-screen reversals of J.R. Ewing in "Dallas" seem mere irritations.

It is possible that nothing of cosmic importance is hidden beneath the tribulations of H. Ross Perot, Clint Murchison Jr. or the Hunt family, all of Dallas. Start, in ascending order of gravity, with Mr. Perot. Last month, when he sold his computer company, Electronic Data Systems Corp., for \$1.5 billion last year, he has had plenty to spend.

Poll Finds Uneasiness On Reagan Budget Cuts

By Michael Oreskes
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — From students worried about paying for college to elderly people afraid they will not be able to make ends meet in their retirement, more than half of all Americans polled last week were concerned that they, their families or the nation will be hurt if Congress accepts President Ronald Reagan's proposals to reduce domestic spending.

That is one of the key findings of the New York Times-CBS News Poll, which tapped considerable uneasiness, some of it exacerbated by misconceptions about the president's proposed cuts in government spending.

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- U.S. farmers denounced President Reagan's veto of a farm credit program. Page 3.
- Bills in the House and Senate would prohibit new American investments in or loans to South Africa. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

- British Petroleum Co. PLC reported earnings in the final quarter of 1984 climbed 41 percent from a year ago. Page 11.
- Barclays Bank PLC reported a 17.6-percent rise in pretax profit in 1984. Page 13.

TOMORROW

For decades, Austria has lived with a half-truth that has enabled it to skirt the part it played in the crimes of the Nazis. But no longer.

U.S.-German Reunion Marks Capture of Bridge

By William F. Drozdak
Washington Post Service

REMAGEN, West Germany — The bridge over the Rhine, a symbol of the U.S. 9th Armored Division's capture of the bridge, is being celebrated today as the 40th anniversary of the U.S. capture of the bridge. The bridge, which was destroyed by the Germans in 1945, was rebuilt by the U.S. Army and opened to traffic in 1946. It is now a major thoroughfare for the city of Remagen.

The bridge was captured by the U.S. 9th Armored Division on March 7, 1945, after a fierce battle. The bridge was a key link in the German defense system, and its capture was a major blow to the German war effort. The bridge was destroyed by the Germans in 1945, but it was rebuilt by the U.S. Army and opened to traffic in 1946.

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The 350-yard (320-meter) span and expecting to get hit by machine-gun fire or blown up by a mine.

"It felt like an eternity," he said. "I was shaking the whole way. I never thought I would make history."

He added: "This time around, it's safe to walk around here. It sure beats shooting at each other."

William E. McMaster, a lieutenant who was pinned down while trying to provide covering fire for Sergeant Drabik, said he experienced such fear that "only my laundryman knows how scared I really was."

Underlying the swapping of stories about fear, heroism and camaraderie there appeared to be a genuine sense of peace and reconciliation in the encounters between Germans and Americans who fought against each other 40 years ago.

"This is an intensely private and difficult period for Germans," said William Woessner, deputy chief of mission at the U.S. Embassy in Bonn. "There is hardly a German alive over the age of 50 who does not bear scars, either psychic or physical, from that dark era."

Many of the U.S. veterans seemed solicitous of German sensitivities about the anniversary of the Nazi surrender on May 8. Germans have become embroiled in a difficult struggle to reconcile joy over the collapse of Hitler's tyranny, and the birth of a generation of peace and freedom, with sorrow over the defeat and division of their nation.

Friedrich Hoppe, a German pilot who was shot down in a bombing raid near Remagen, was badly burned when his plane caught fire. He said he went to the reunion to meet Americans.

"We had to do our duty for our country, just as the Americans had to do theirs," he said.

David Keith, a former U.S. Army medic who recalls rescuing 26 men on the first day of the assault on the bridge, said he was surprised at the hospitality accorded the visiting Americans by the Germans.

He embraced Hans Peter Kuerten, the mayor of Remagen, and said: "These people are now our friends, and you don't go around cheering a victory over friends."

Mr. Kuerten said he conceived the idea of a 40th anniversary reunion as a way of burying past enmity and celebrating 40 years of peace and friendship between Germans and Americans.

It was also Mr. Kuerten who came up with the idea of a memorial to those who died in the battle for the bridge. When no money could be obtained from governments or private donors, he raised \$30,000 by selling small pieces of the bridge's stone piling as souvenirs.

On Thursday, Mr. Keith and Mr. Drabik laid a wreath before a new plaque embedded in one of the stone towers. Paying homage to Americans involved in the battle, it reads, "To the quick and the brave belong the reward."

East Germany Appears To Back Easing Soviet Doctrine on Sovereignty

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — East Germany's Communist Party daily, Neues Deutschland, has reported remarks by a Hungarian official that seem to question the so-called Brezhnev doctrine of limited sovereignty for Eastern European countries.

Specialists on Eastern Europe said the East German move appeared to reflect a debate within the Warsaw Pact over renewing the pact, which expires in May.

In an interview last week with Nepeza, the Hungarian labor union newspaper, Istvan Roska, the deputy foreign minister for Soviet bloc relations, defended Hungary's attempt to forge somewhat independent policies.

When asked whether the alliance had attained enough tolerance so that differences did not become obstacles, he noted that the alliance members had similar principles and goals.

"One must add," he said, "that the member states are interdependent and sovereign countries that, without exception, respect the principle of noninterference in one another's internal affairs. From this it follows that our alliance system is characterized by the constructive cooperation of sovereign states."

To some analysts, Mr. Roska's words challenged the premises of the Brezhnev doctrine, formulated after the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 halted the liberalization policies of Alexander Dubcek, then the Czechoslovak party leader.

The doctrine, named for Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader at the time, contends that other members of the Soviet bloc, notably the Soviet Union, have the right to intervene if they feel that the Communist system is threatened in a member country.

Neues Deutschland reprinted excerpts from the Roska interview Monday, signaling approval. The gesture recalled a debate last year when East Germany invoked Hungarian statements to justify its diplomatic opening to West Germany.

The excerpts focused on Mr. Roska's discussion of preparations for the renewal of the 30-year Warsaw Pact. He said members had agreed in principle to extend the alliance for "a further period."

Diplomats say Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, East Germany and Poland have expressed reservations over the Soviet wish to extend the pact for 15 or 20 years.

Romania, which does not take part in many military activities of the Warsaw Pact, was the first to make known its preference for a five-year extension. The Romanians most recently expressed their views to reporters accompanying Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, on a visit to Bucharest last month.

WORLD BRIEFS

Vietnamese Driven Out, Thais Say

BANGKOK (AP) — Thai forces drove Vietnamese troops from strategic hills near the Cambodian border Thursday, repulsing Vietnam's largest incursion into Thailand since Vietnam invaded Cambodia six years ago, Thai military officers said.

Air strikes cleared paths for the Thai offensive, the officers said. "We certainly have achieved control of the three hills," said Major General Narudon Depradit, an army spokesman.

General Narudon said the Thais had killed about 100 Vietnamese in the four days since the incursion into Surin province. The Thai supreme commander, General Arthit Kamlang-ek, placed the Surin border area and other border regions on full alert.

Bomb at West German Store Hurts 8

DORTMUND, West Germany (AP) — A bomb exploded Thursday afternoon in a department store here, injuring eight persons, police said. Seven were hospitalized, two in serious condition. A leftist group claimed responsibility for the attack.

An Interior Ministry spokesman, Wighard Haerd, said the attack could signal the start of a terrorist campaign "against the whole population." It was the first leftist attack on a West German department store since 1969.

The bomb was under a counter at the Hertie department store in central Dortmund, a police spokesman said. He said two men seen near the counter shortly before the bomb went off were being sought. A group calling itself Action Christian Klar, after a man accused of being a leader of the Red Army Faction urban guerrilla organization, claimed it had planted the bomb and said others would follow.

Pakistan Sentences 54 to Life Terms

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (UPI) — A special military court in Lahore has sentenced 54 people to life imprisonment on charges of conspiring to assassinate President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq and other leaders, court officials said.

The accused, most of whom have been under arrest for more than a year, had been charged with targeting judges, police and ranking army officials for assassination. The trial, which began in Kot Lakhpat prison in the Punjab capital of Lahore in August, concluded in December. The sentences were imposed Wednesday.

Similar charges were made against 42 others who are either living in exile or are dead. Among those charged in absentia were Murtaza Bhutto and Shah Nawaz Bhutto, sons of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who was hanged in 1979 two years after his overthrow by General Zia.

Press Institute Urges Easing of Curbs

CAIRO (Reuters) — The International Press Institute has passed several resolutions drawing attention to cases where it finds press freedom or individual journalists to be at risk.

The 34th general assembly of the institute, at the end of a three-day meeting here Wednesday, urged Chile and South Africa to relax their controls on the media; appealed for the release of a Philippine journalist, Satur Ocampo, held for more than nine years; and deplored Britain's Official Secrets Act. It also voiced concern about the state of free speech in Paraguay.

The institute's goal is to promote the flow of accurate and fair news among nations. It has a membership of nearly 2,000 editors and publishers.

U.S. Is Cautious About Mubarak Play

WASHINGTON (AP) — The State Department said Thursday that it might be premature to hold talks in Washington between the U.S. government and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation as proposed by President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt.

A State Department spokesman, commenting on the Mubarak proposal, said that at this delicate stage of discussions among the various parties, he should guard against premature activity which could be counterproductive. Mr. Mubarak, who is scheduled to go to Washington on Saturday for talks, said last month that a dialogue between the United States and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation could be a useful first step before direct negotiations between Jordan, the Palestinians and Israel.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel has said that he is willing to meet Jordanian and Palestinian representatives, but not members of the Palestine Liberation Organization. King Hussein of Jordan accepted Mr. Mubarak's idea during a meeting with the Egyptian leader Wednesday in Egypt. King Hussein and the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, have agreed on a plan for a joint delegation.

Nicaraguan Rebels Assailed on Rights

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — An independent New York lawyer's investigation of assertions that anti-government rebels in Nicaragua violate human rights has produced 145 sworn affidavits that he says document "a distinct pattern" of murders, kidnappings, assaults and torture of civilians.

The report by Reed Brody, 31, a former assistant state attorney general in New York, was to be released Thursday by the International Human Rights Law Group and the Washington Office on Latin America, which endorse the findings.

The report is the latest in a series of studies, testimony and speeches by both the Reagan administration and its critics over U.S. aid to guerrillas fighting the Nicaraguan government. Mr. Brody's report is the first to include sworn affidavits from witnesses, whom he said were available for further questioning. The issue of aid to the guerrillas is scheduled for congressional debate next month.

Shultz Opposes Sanctions on Mexico

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Thursday he was opposed to using economic sanctions to force the Mexican authorities to crack down on illegal drug dealers or to remove corrupt government officials.

But he told a U.S. Senate appropriations subcommittee that the kidnapping and murder of a U.S. drug enforcement officer in Mexico, threats against other U.S. agents and inaction by Mexican authorities on illegal drug production might demand a U.S. response. The drug enforcement officer's body was found Wednesday, with that of a Mexican government pilot, on a ranch where four persons had been killed in a weekend shoot-out with Mexican authorities.

For the Record

FBI officials investigating a shot fired through a window at the home of Justice Harry A. Blackmun of the U.S. Supreme Court have told him that they believe the shot was random and not aimed at him, said Tom Bell, spokesman for the Arlington County police force in Virginia.

Ten death row inmates in Huntsville, Texas, have asked courts to drop appeals on their behalf and allow them to be put to death. One of the inmates said he and the others were tired of "living the pockets" of their attorneys.

Salvadoran guerrillas killed the government military spokesman, Lieutenant Colonel Ricardo Cienfuegos, on Thursday at a San Salvador tennis club. Witnesses said three gunmen shot Colonel Cienfuegos from close range as he rested between games.

Cleaning employees at Charles de Gaulle airport north of Paris remained on strike for a 10th day Thursday demanding better wages. Passenger lounges at the airport are littered with debris.

Poll Finds Unease on Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

For the aged and disabled receiving Social Security.

Many of the respondents cited more than one threatened cut.

Seven percent cited education, generally, 6 percent cited Medicare, 4 percent cited college loans and farm subsidies and 3 percent mentioned programs for the elderly in general. Other programs mentioned by at least 2 percent of the respondents were welfare, domestic programs, veterans benefits, Medicaid health insurance for the poor, unemployment benefits and cuts in wages for federal workers.

For the fiscal year 1986, which begins next Oct. 1, Mr. Reagan has proposed the smallest increase in spending in two decades, a total of 1.5 percent. Since this includes a 12.7 percent increase in military spending, a number of domestic programs would be reduced.

Over all, those surveyed, who were concerned about cuts tended to be more economically vulnerable. Blacks were more likely to be able to identify specific budget cuts than whites, as were older people, and people with lower incomes.

But while respondents feared many of the proposed budget cuts, they considered worthwhile but could still be cut. Military spending, picked by 11 percent, led the list.

The Times-CBS News Poll also showed a slight decline in approval of Mr. Reagan's handling of his office. Still, 59 percent approved, down from 65 percent at the beginning of January. Twenty-six percent of blacks, far more than in most of his first term, approved.

While the president has emphasized cuts in domestic spending, public support for more military spending fell to the lowest point. Mr. Reagan's presidency. Thirty percent of those responding said they would like to see military spending decreased and only 1 percent said it should be increased. Half would keep spending where they are.

Walesa, Allies Called by Prosecutor On Charge of Inciting Public Unrest

United Press International

WARSAW — Lech Walesa, founder of the Solidarity trade union, was summoned Thursday to appear at a state prosecutor's office with a group of other Solidarity members to face charges of inciting public unrest, his spokesman said.

The spokesman said Mr. Walesa received the written summons Thursday morning at his home in Gdansk. It informed him that he would face charges of inciting unrest for calling for a 15-minute general strike to protest food price increases.

He said Mr. Walesa had been ordered to appear in the Gdansk prosecutors office Saturday together with Janusz Palubicki from Poznan in western Poland, and Jacek Merkel and Bogdan Olszewski, economic advisers to the union.

Mr. Walesa was previously summoned to the prosecutors office Feb. 16 after he attended a strategy meeting to prepare for the general strike that was scheduled Feb. 28 but later called off when the government agreed to concessions over the price increases.

He was warned that he would face arrest unless he halted his activities. Mr. Walesa's spokesman said the summons informed him that he could face a maximum two-year jail term if convicted.

The summons came as the authorities Thursday delivered a virulent attack on the country's pro-Solidarity priests and published a

report charging that they persecuted nonbelievers and spread fanatical ideas.

Attack by Official Union

Robert Gillette of the Los Angeles Times reported:

Evidence of a factional split in Poland's official trade union movement has emerged in a bitter attack by one of the unions on the government's economic policies.

In a formal statement reportedly barred from publication by government censors, the Federation of Metallurgical Workers accuses the government of "deviating from the principles of a socialist economy" and lying about the public acceptability of food price increases.

It carries a veiled warning that businesses among its members over Poland's declining standard of living could lead the union to support protest strikes as the only way of preserving its own authority.

"We do not want to be, and cannot be, a mere paper tiger," the statement says. It claims the right not merely to consult with the state on economic policy but to "conduct negotiations" on matters affecting its members' welfare.

The six-page document, made available to Western reporters, is signed by Wlodzimierz Lubanski, chairman of the federation, which claims 367,000 members in 524 industrial enterprises. It is dated Feb. 18, two weeks before the government on Monday, imposed price increases averaging 35 percent on

basic foods like bread, milk and flour.

The metallurgical federation is one of 120 new, official trade unions the government has cultivated since 1982 in an effort to replace Solidarity.

The attack goes beyond the national trade union council's stern but polite criticism last month. That critique limited itself to worrying that the price increases would bring a further lowering of the country's standard of living without lasting economic benefit.

The metallurgical union warns that to accept further increases in food costs could mean the end of the new trade union movement.

"As a trade union, we can scarcely accept such a solution if we still want to remain a union and preserve at least our previous authority among work crews," the document says. "Acceptance of a further lowering of living standards is a straight path to self-annihilation of the unions."

The documents say "we are astonished and frightened" that the state has not recognized this. Although the economic effects of the food price increases are painful, it says, the "social costs are more dangerous." It speaks of "voices of bitterness" among the union's members who suspect that Poland's bureaucratic elite is interested only in preserving its own comfortable position.

Such bitter words, the paper



Lech Walesa

warns, "may turn into deeds." It appears to suggest that the union would support any legally organized strike initiative from its more than 500 constituent factory units.

Scottish Miners Return; Union Meets on Closures

The Associated Press

SHEFFIELD, England — Most of the 12,500 coalminers in Scotland went back to work Thursday for the first time in nearly a year while miners' union leaders renewed their vow to carry on their battle against mine closures.

In other regions, most of the 90,000 striking coalminers returned to work Tuesday after the union leadership voted to end the 51-week strike. But the Scottish miners had held out for amnesty for about 700 strikers who were fired during the strike.

As the miners returned to work in Scotland, leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers met for the first time since the strike ended. "We shall do all we can to secure a resumption of negotiations to deal with outstanding issues in the industry," the union president, Arthur Scargill, said after the meeting.

in the northern England industrial center of Sheffield.

Less than 4 percent of Britain's 186,000 miners remained on strike, according to the National Coal Board, which runs the nation's 174 state-owned mines.

The union's national leaders ordered the return to work last Sunday, admitting they failed to win a management promise never to close mines solely because they lose money. The strike began March 12 to protest the coal board's proposal to close 20 pits unprofitable pits and eliminate 20,000 jobs.

The end of the strike followed a deadlock in negotiations and a surge in defections that brought more than half of Britain's miners back to work.

The return to work Thursday by most of the miners in Scotland left the small Kent coalfield, where approximately 2,000 miners work, as the only region holding out solidly against the end of the strike.

However, a decision by a mine foreman's union to cross miners' picket lines Thursday allowed coal production to begin at one mine in Kent for the first time since the walkout started, the coal board said.

Coal Discovery in Ulster

Officials in Belfast announced Wednesday the first big discovery of coal in Northern Ireland. The Associated Press reported.

The estimated one billion tons (902 million metric tons) could drastically cut energy costs in the province, officials said. They said the reserves of the soft lignite coal could generate one-third of the British province's electricity within 10 years.

John Gaston, chairman of the Northern Ireland Electricity Service, said that the reserves of the woody-textured coal were found near Crumlin on the eastern shore of Lough Neagh.

Energy costs are 20 percent higher in Northern Ireland than in the rest of Britain because of the cost of transporting the coal.



Juan Carlos Diaz Arkotxa

Bomb in His Car Kills Police Chief in Basque Spain

United Press International

VITORIA, Spain — The head of the Basque region's police force was killed Thursday by a bomb that exploded as he started his car near the Basque capital of Vitoria, authorities said.

The bomb apparently was placed under the car of Lieutenant Colonel Juan Carlos Diaz Arkotxa, 52, when he stopped at a roadside cafe on his way to the police academy near Vitoria, the police said.

The explosion was triggered when Colonel Diaz put the key in the ignition. He died in a hospital minutes after he was taken there by the police.

He was the first member of the autonomous Basque regional police, created in October 1982, to be assassinated. The creation of the force, the Ertzaintza, was a long-standing demand of Basque nationalists in their bid for greater independence from Madrid.

Officials said no group took immediate responsibility for the attack but they suspected it was the work of the separatist group ETA, which stands for Basque Homeland and Liberty.

Zimbabwe Identifies Bodies of 3 Tourists

United Press International

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Three of six bodies found in shallow graves last week were identified as those of American, British and Australian tourists kidnapped by dissidents in July 1982, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said Thursday.

He said the bodies of Kevin Ellis of Bellevue, Washington; William Butler, an Australian; and James Greenwell, a Briton, had been positively identified. Pathologists still were working to identify three other bodies believed to be Brent Baldwin of Walnut Creek, California; Tony Bajzeli, an Australian; and Martin Hodgson, a Briton.

At a news conference, Mr. Mugabe blamed the dissident supporters of an opposition leader, Joshua Nkomo, for kidnapping the tourists, who he said were murdered three days after they were abducted. Several villagers who failed to report the murders were under arrest, Mr. Mugabe said.

Mr. Mugabe said five of the tourists, who disappeared while traveling from Victoria Falls to Bulawayo on July 23, 1982, were shot to death. The sixth was strangled.

He said investigations revealed they were killed after trying to attract the attention of military aircraft searching for them.

The bodies had been exhumed and reburied a number of times since July 1982, Mr. Mugabe said, and a number of bones and two skulls still were missing.

He said villagers, who had known of the deaths all along and had reburied the bodies, failed to confirm the murders, even when some were arrested and questioned.

Mr. Mugabe said the six were abducted by 22 dissidents led by a man known as Eskimo Wasi.

The security minister, Emmerson Mnangagwa, said that 16 of the kidnappers had been killed by security forces in the past three years. Two, including Mr. Wasi, were under arrest and four were still unaccounted for.

Mr. Mugabe said letters making political demands in return for the release of the tourists and signed by dissidents supporting Mr. Nkoma's party had been received by the government.

Billionaires Have Woes

(Continued from Page 1)

brought on by a brain disorder — cerebellar degenerative disease — that has confined him to a wheelchair, slurred his speech and left him able to sign his name only with an illegible scrawl.

Doctors say he is still alert. But associates say that as his physical condition has declined, he has relied more on outside advisers, who have led him astray.

Ironically, his sale of his beloved Cowboys last summer for \$80 million seemed to have made matters worse. He used the cash to liquidate some of his debts, but the publicity made other creditors nervous and "created an effective run on his estate," an adviser said.

Mr. Murchison's father, one of the giants of Texas oil field lore, is known for his pithy sayings about money, one of which seems especially ironic now. "Money is like manure. If you spread it around, it does a lot of good. But if you pile it up in one place, it stinks like hell."

The Young Mr. Murchison spread it all over — in resort condominiums in Key West, Florida, in construction companies in Hawaii, in a ritzy Washington development. All have had to be auctioned or sold; the Murchison empire is now in bankruptcy court.

What to make of all this?

"It's a tough time to be a Texas billionaire," said William E. Gibson, chief economist at Republic Bank Corp. in Dallas.

"The downturn in the energy business is a factor," he said, plus at the same time, these people got into "deals that seem to have downturned."

China Eases Restrictions On Foreign Currency

BEIJING — China has eased some restrictions on the possession of foreign currency, allowing residents who receive funds from family members overseas to withdraw the money from the bank, the economic newspaper Jingji Ribao reported Thursday.

Previously, Chinese residents who received foreign remittances had to deposit the money in state bank accounts and could only withdraw Chinese currency. This move will help the banks garner more foreign currency from private hands," the daily newspaper said.

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Farmers Decry Reagan's Veto; House Won't Seek to Override

Los Angeles Times Service
PHOENIX, Arizona — President Ronald Reagan's veto of emergency legislation to provide relief for farmers has been denounced by farm leaders, who say the decision by the House Democratic leadership not to seek override the veto.

Carpenter, president of the National Farmers Union, said Wednesday the veto was "a sadistic display of theatrics." He said the decision by the House speaker, James P. O'Neill Jr., not to seek override was "a most unfortunate display of weakness."

Mr. Carpenter urged farmers to return to their homes and demand a "rural revolution" and "demand accountability of those who did not support the farm relief measure."

Mr. Carpenter had originally led for a huge campaign in Washington and in rural regions to press support for an override of the veto. But in the capital, the sponsors announced immediately that there would be no override attempt. Mr. O'Neill, a Massachusetts Democrat, called Mr. Carpenter's ability to sustain the veto "a disgraceful performance."

The committee's bipartisan rejection of Mr. Reagan's farm proposal, coupled with earlier votes on other domestic programs, left it far behind the goal for domestic spending cuts set by the committee chairman, Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico.

By combining spending cuts for defense and domestic programs, Mr. Domenici hoped to cut next year's projected deficit of \$227 billion by \$50 billion to \$60 billion as a first step to halving the deficit to less than \$100 billion within three years.

The committee exceeded Mr. Domenici's goal on the military but began losing ground Wednesday on domestic spending.

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The panel voted, 13-9, to reject Mr. Reagan's program, which included \$6 billion in deficit reductions for next year. It then approved, 14-8, a proposal to cut deficits by \$200 million by freezing farm programs at current levels for a year.

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FIGHT AGAINST POLLUTION — The West German economics minister, Martin Bangemann, talking to the Italian environment minister, Alfredo Biondi, who chaired an EC meeting in Brussels on Thursday on auto pollution. The pin on Mr. Biondi's tie says 'Stop Acid Rain' in Dutch.

Canada Plans Cleanup Of Acid Rain in the East

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service
OTTAWA — The Canadian government has announced a major environmental plan to reduce airborne emissions of sulfur and nitrogen oxides, better known as acid rain, by 50 percent in eastern Canada over the next nine years.

The program, announced Wednesday by the environment minister, Suzanne Blais-Grenier, includes contributions amounting to \$109 million by 1994 to clean up Canadian smelters. It also includes the adoption of emission standards, like those in the United States, aimed at reducing nitrogen oxide emissions from new cars and light trucks by 45 percent. It would take effect for 1988 models.

The announcement came at a news conference, coming 11 days before Prime Minister Brian Mulroney meets with President Ronald Reagan in Quebec, seemed timed to strengthen Canada's case for more joint action. Mr. Mulroney said in December that the subject of acid rain would be at the top of his agenda with Mr. Reagan.

However, Mrs. Blais-Grenier carefully avoided linking Wednesday's announcement to the Quebec meeting. She insisted that the program resulted from six months of work since the Mulroney government came into office last September.

Mr. Reagan has said that more research is needed into the causes and effects of acid rain and has rejected Canadian overtures for a joint cleanup of airborne pollutants.

Canadian officials have been concerned that the lack of any progress on the issue at the meeting in Quebec on March 17 and 18 could undercut public support for Mr. Mulroney's policy of closer ties with the United States.

Canada has estimated that acid rain causes \$180 million worth of damage a year and puts at risk agriculture, fishing and tourism industries covering more than one million square miles (about 2.6 million square kilometers) and accounting for more than 8 percent of the Canadian gross national product, the total output of goods and services.

The environment minister said in response to a question that half of the acid rain was borne by the wind northward from the United States.

Michael Perley, the executive coordinator of the Canadian Coalition on Acid Rain, a lobbying group, said that meeting the goal outlined by Mrs. Blais-Grenier would be a problem without American cooperation. But he welcomed the program announced Wednesday.

The program announced Wednesday is based on a commitment that the U.S. government made to the seven of Canada's 10 provinces that are most affected by acid rain.

"We feel the law has been violated," he said. "We're going to get it fixed."

Arizona Man Gets an Artificial Heart; U.S. Warning May Have Been Defied

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Doctors in Arizona have implanted an experimental artificial heart in a 32-year-old man whose body had rejected a transplanted human heart within 22 hours.

The operation to implant the experimental heart was carried out Wednesday at the University of Arizona in Tucson, apparently in defiance of a U.S. Food and Drug Administration warning against performing the implant.

[Early Thursday, surgeons transplanted a second human heart into the patient, who had been kept alive for 11 hours by the artificial heart. The Associated Press reported. The patient was listed in critical condition with complications that include congestive heart failure caused by fluid in the lungs, said Allan Biegel, a University of Arizona vice president.

[Mr. Biegel said that Dr. Jack Copeland, the surgeon who performed the transplant, reported that the complications were "a direct result of the length of time that the patient spent on the heart-lung machine" on Wednesday while awaiting implantation of the artificial heart and then his second human heart.]

The artificial heart used Wednesday had been under development for about 18 months but had never before been used on a human, said Vern Lamplot, a spokesman at the University of Arizona Hospital. The device, which differs from the earlier Jarvik-7 artificial heart in its valve and bladder structure, had been implanted successfully in a calf "for a short period of time," he added.

The Jarvik-7 heart is the model that was implanted in Dr. Barney B. Clark at the University of Utah in 1982 and in William J. Schroeder and Murray P. Haydon at Humana Hospital Audubon in Louisville, Kentucky. Both Mr. Schroeder and Mr. Haydon remain patients at Humana. Dr. Clark died in 1983.

Dubbed the Phoenix heart, the device implanted Wednesday was designed by Dr. Kevin Cheng, a dentist associated with St. Luke's Hospital in Phoenix. Mr. Lamplot said it was implanted by Dr. Cecil Vaughn of St. Luke's with the assistance of Dr. Copeland, head of the transplant surgery team at the University of Arizona.

David L. Duarte, a spokesman for the FDA in Washington, said that his agency had warned the hospital not to use an artificial heart without official permission and that no permission had been granted.

"We feel the law has been violated," he said. "We're going to get it fixed."

After the cardiac arrest Wednesday, Dr. Copeland's team called "all the possible sites where hearts for transplants could be found," Mr. Biegel said. "And after several hours it was apparent that no heart was available."

While the team searched for a human heart and while the heart-lung machine took over the essential task of carrying oxygenated blood to all the cells in man's body, calls were made to Phoenix and also to the University of Utah, where the Jarvik-7 heart was implanted for the first time.

Mr. Lamplot said that Dr. Vaughn arrived in Tucson at 9 A.M. Wednesday and installed the mechanical heart, which he brought with him, in an operation that lasted about three hours.

The team of University of Arizona surgeons implanted the device after deciding against using a Jarvik-7 artificial heart.

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Fund-Raiser for Reagan May Be Envoy to France

By James R. Dickenson
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Joe M. Rodgers, the founder of a Nashville construction company and a national fund-raiser for President Ronald Reagan and the Republican Party, is expected to be named the next U.S. ambassador to France, according to White House and party sources.

A source said Wednesday that the appointment was "a done deal." Another said it awaited only Mr. Rodgers' final action.

Evan G. Galbraith, the current ambassador, said on a French television program Tuesday night that Mr. Rodgers would be his successor.

A longtime supporter of Mr. Reagan, Mr. Rodgers, 51, was financial chairman of the Reagan-Bush Campaign Committee for the 1984 presidential campaign. In 1976, when most Tennessee Republicans backed President Gerald R. Ford, Mr. Rodgers supported Mr. Reagan for the Republican presidential nomination.

From 1978 to 1981 he was finance chairman of the Republican National Committee, which has raised more than \$100 million for the party since 1978. In 1981, Mr. Reagan named him to the Intelligence Oversight Board.

Governor Lamar Alexander of Tennessee noted that Mr. Rodgers has been "a very close and loyal friend of President Reagan, and the French should be delighted to have someone that close to the president as their ambassador."

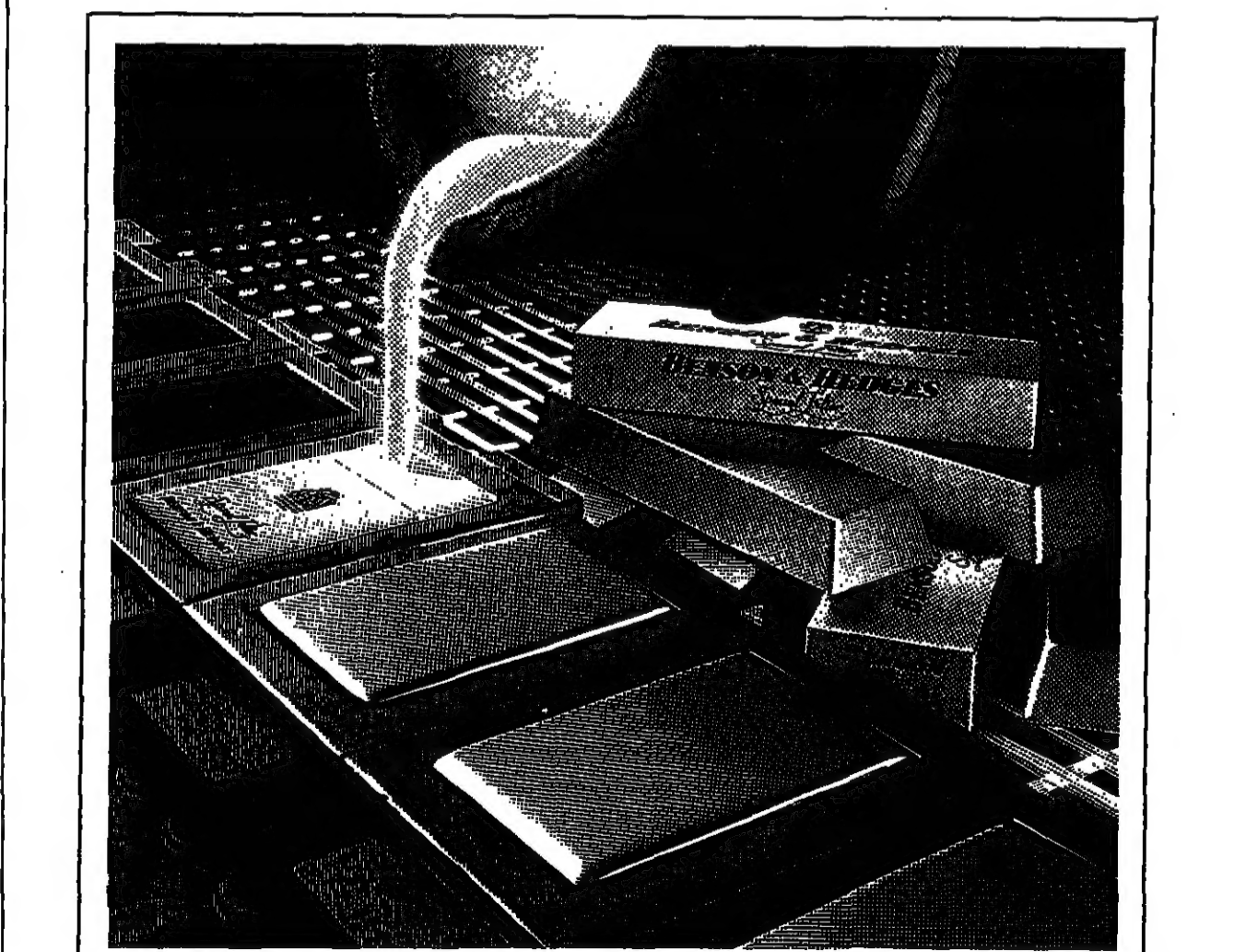
What the French will have is a man who is a Christian fundamentalist, deeply conservative, staunchly pro-American, pro-business and anti-union. He is considered a highly energetic, driven man, and he had a heart attack and bypass surgery eight years ago, at the age of 43.

"He'll have an interesting time with the Socialist government of France," said Richard Lodge, the Tennessee Democratic chairman. "He's 100 percent all-American."

Mr. Rodgers, who was born in Alabama, received a degree in engineering from Alabama University in 1956.

In 1966, he founded a construction company in Nashville that had total sales of \$230,000 that year. Ten years later, its sales were \$140 million.

When Mr. Rodgers suffered his heart attack, however, he sold 85 percent of the company to a Lebanese entrepreneur. He has since formed another construction company and two financial firms.



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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Intervention Could Help

What in the world is happening to the dollar? It is being bid up relentlessly. Does that matter? A great deal, although President Reagan does not concede it. Should anything be done? Several things, but they need a push.

The dollar's cost in other currencies has risen about 70 percent since 1980 because foreign investors want their money and credit in America, whose strong growth, low inflation, high interest rates and social calm make it the most dependable profitable haven. The president takes pride in this, as he should. But he should also take protective action.

In Mr. Reagan's view the dollar's proper value is whatever the world market says it is, and if that causes trouble it is someone else's responsibility. But it is America's trouble: Farmers and businessmen are finding it impossible to compete overseas because the rising dollar keeps raising the price of their products: domestic industries, like textiles, are being wiped out by inefficiency but by imports, whose prices decline every time the dollar goes up. Friendly struggling countries that owe America so many dollars cannot bear the burden of owing it more every week. And allies feel trapped and resentful; they are afraid to reduce their interest rates to stimulate growth because that would send still more of their capital fleeing into dollars.

As Paul Volcker testified on Wednesday, the dollar's strength also hobbles the Federal Reserve's effort to resist inflation. When the Fed wants to restrain the money supply — now expanding faster than intended — it fears making the dollar still stronger and further damaging the trade balance. That imbalance already finds Congress threatening a disastrous across-the-board increase in tariffs.

The overriding danger of a soaring dollar is that it must eventually fall. There is surely a limit — although no one knows precisely what it is — to the demand for dollars and the patience of the allies. The higher the dollar rises, the farther it might one day fall, causing even more damage, like higher American interest rates, if it falls too fast.

What might be done? President Reagan is right to tell Western Europe and Japan to whip up some economic energy and to permit the flexibility in labor and investment that could bring faster growth and reinvigorate their currencies. But Mr. Reagan ignores the damaging effect of his own inadequate actions to reduce his budget deficits. Heavy federal borrowing and the expectation of renewed inflation are keeping America's interest rates high, thus adding to the dollar's magnetism.

Last week half a dozen central banks tried to brake the dollar's rise by selling several billion dollars from their reserves. That increased the supply and undercut the price. The U.S. Treasury pool-pools this intervention, which means that the Federal Reserve could probably give only token assistance to the effort.

Intervention is, admittedly, a stopgap that works mostly to discourage speculators, not true investors. No one contends that such market manipulation can be a sturdy dike. But it may hold back the waters for a time, which would help if they are nearing their natural crest. Central bank intervention can be useful insurance and it costs relatively little. But the Reagan administration will not think about insurance until it is made to recognize that there is a problem. Too much pride in the rising dollar risks a painful fall.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Thatcher's Mixed Results

The collapse of the British miners' strike, after nearly a year of extraordinary turbulence, is the kind of event that permanently marks a country's political life. It was unquestionably better for Britain — very much better — than the strike failed.

For one thing, the leadership had commenced the strike by overriding the union's own rules and refusing to hold a strike vote. It relied on very rough picketing, rock throwing and threats to try to enforce the decision of the most militant on the doubters. This did not work. The implications would have been ominous if it had worked. But that is why the union was never able to hold the allegiance of its full membership and why it got only the most tepid support from other unions.

The strike was not only an attempt to bring down Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her Conservative government. It was a counterattack against her faith in economic rationalization and against her determined drive to accelerate British economic growth.

The union's overriding purpose was to perpetuate present jobs in the mines, including mines that produce uneconomic coal at huge losses to their owner, the government. The union said it intended to secure jobs not only for the men now holding them but for generations to come. You are entitled to ask whether it is enlightened social policy to continue send-

ing 16-year-old boys underground to spend their working lives in the harsh and dangerous world of a miner, producing coal that cannot compete with that of other countries.

The union, under its Marxist leaders, was insisting on tradition and the observance of past usage regardless of cost. It was the government, in contrast, that kept pressing for radical reform in the name of efficiency.

The end of this strike is the most important of the victories that Mrs. Thatcher has won for her economic program, but there have been others. Unfortunately she has less to show for them. The long decline in manufacturing continues; the number of manufacturing jobs is almost one-fourth lower than when the Conservatives took office six years ago. Unemployment is nearly 14 percent. That is what makes it so difficult to move labor out of overmanned, money-losing industries like coal — there is not much demand elsewhere. Britain's economy is currently expanding but, as usual, less rapidly than the other major countries of Western Europe. The miners' strike itself is part of the explanation of the disappointing performance of the past year. With her campaign to cut down subsidies to uncompetitive producers, Mrs. Thatcher is on the right track. The puzzling thing is that so far her achievements have had little visible effect.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

The Case Against Lead

The U.S. government's Environmental Protection Agency has built such a solid case for its new tighter limits on lead additives in gasoline that the only remaining question — which EPA Administrator Lee Thomas says he is still weighing — is how soon leaded gasoline should be banned altogether.

Four years ago, Vice President George Bush's regulatory relief task force recommended that the EPA consider relaxing or rescinding restrictions on leaded gasoline. Since that time, agency policymakers and researchers have amassed evidence that the health costs to the public of leaded gasoline are so great — and the benefits to vehicle users so slight, if they exist at all — that nothing but the practicalities of an orderly phaseout should stand in the way of eliminating lead from gasoline.

Lead has long been recognized as highly toxic to human beings. But only recently have scientists produced strong statistical and experimental evidence that lead from vehicle emissions can be absorbed into the body in sufficient quantities to cause serious health effects. Last summer, on the basis of studies showing that even minute amounts of lead can permanently reduce mental capacity in children, the EPA proposed to cut lead in gasoline by more than 90 percent by next January. Now, armed with additional studies showing strong links between lead exposure and high blood pressure, the agency has brought forward the deadline for meeting that goal and is considering a total ban by 1988.

The EPA does not rest its case on its health findings alone, persuasive as they are. Its studies also show that increasing numbers of motorists have been illegally using leaded gasoline in newer cars, thus damaging the catalytic converters needed to reduce other automobile emissions. Leaded gasoline is slightly cheaper, and some motorists believe it improves engine performance. But the EPA has demonstrated that most of these savings are offset by the need for more frequent replacements of engine oil and mufflers in cars using leaded gas.

The agency has even undermined the case for retaining some leaded gasoline for use in older vehicles. Lead additives were previously thought essential to prevent excessive valve wear in heavy-duty trucks and in cars produced before the mid-70s — at least if they ran continuously at high speeds. But the EPA has discovered that both the Pentagon and the U.S. Postal Service have been using unleaded gasoline in their extensive fleets without any indications of unusual wear.

A final thing that EPA has demonstrated is that its own sustained investment in good research and staff development pays off handsomely in sensible policy decisions.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

FROM OUR MARCH 8 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Official Is Shot in Guadeloupe
POINTE-A-PITRE — An attack was made on M. Philippe Henry, Secretary-General, who was seriously wounded by two gunshots [on March 6]. One charge struck him in the right arm, and the other in the back. When the shots were fired M. Henry was on the veranda of his residence at Basse-Terre. The situation remains very critical. The town is calm, but in the country there is much disorder. The planters, under the protection of soldiers, who unfortunately are far from numerous, will this week resume the gathering in of the sugar crop. M. Henry was appointed Secretary-General of the Guadeloupe administration on November 22, 1907. He is a functionary of great experience, having been several years in Indo-China.

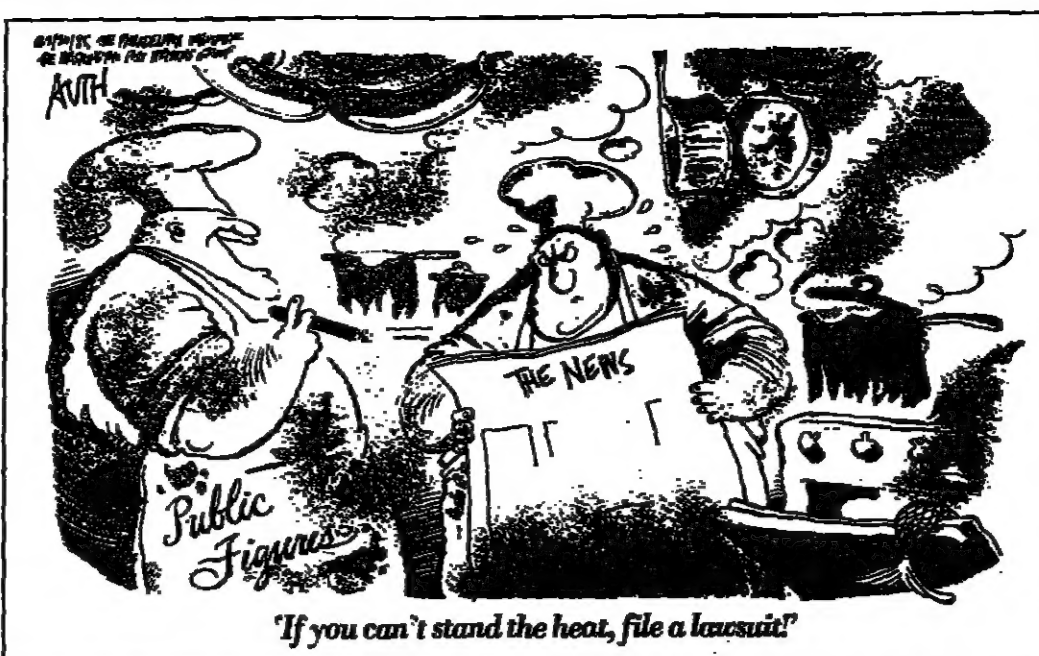
1935: Land Speed Record Bettered
DAYTONA BEACH, Florida — Sir Malcolm Campbell, British racing motorist, smashed his own world speed record here [on March 7] driving his giant Bluebird car at an average rate of 276.816 miles per hour. Moving northward over the hard-packed sand and with the wind behind him, he attained the fastest speed ever traveled by man on land when he flashed through the measured mile at 281.030 miles per hour. This figure, averaged with an earlier southbound run of 272.727 miles per hour, established a new mark. The previous record, set by Sir Malcolm in February, 1933, was 272.108. Sir Malcolm said that during the runs thin threads were hanging from the walls of the tires "like the fringe of a rug."

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If Allies Don't See Advantage, Why Remain Allies?

By William Pfaff

OXFORD, England — The meaning of alliance has been brought into question by New Zealand's Prime Minister David Lange, whose government refuses to accept port visits by U.S. vessels with nuclear weapons aboard. He argues that nuclear weapons "are morally indefensible." He made that case last Friday in an Oxford Union debate with the Reverend Jerry Falwell of Lynchburg, Virginia, and the Moral Majority.

Mr. Lange won the debate, according to the vote of Union members. Mr. Falwell voiced the sentiment that freedom is better than tyranny and Western values are to be preferred to those of Leninism, drawing from that the conclusion that what defends the former from the latter must be moral. Mr. Lange was more subtle.

He offered no judgments upon how Americans and Europeans, in different circumstances from those of New Zealand, have chosen to defend themselves or their values. He said that his own country's hostility to nuclear weapons has been made clear for many years. Previous governments opposed nuclear tests in the Pacific. He himself campaigned for office with a promise to ban U.S. nuclear weapons from New Zealand waters.

The people of New Zealand reached a straightforward conclusion: The nuclear weapons which threatened them, and it was accordingly pointless to be defended by them. Mr. Lange wants a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific, but he also states that New Zealand will honor its commitments to conventional defense and to the support of social and economic development in the region.

The United States has retorted that New Zealand's action will not be without costs to New Zealand. Wellington will not be furnished certain U.S. intelligence data. New Zealand can no longer expect the U.S. government — Congress as well as the administration — to look with the old warmth toward New Zealanders and their exports.

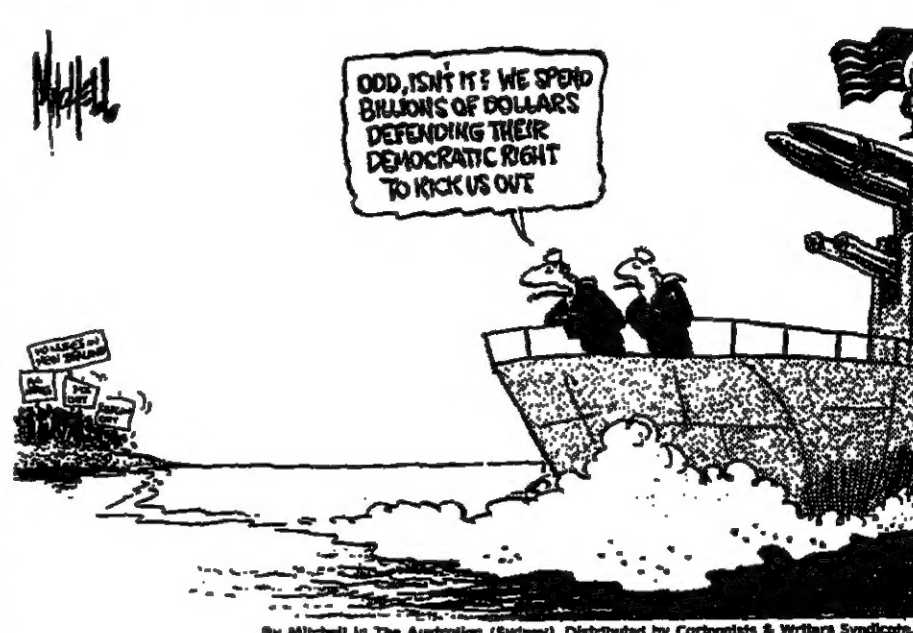
This American retaliation, according to Mr. Lange, expresses "the moral position of totalitarianism." America, he says, is insisting that New Zealand "must be obliged to be host to nuclear weapons," and is attempting "to compel an ally to accept a position against the will of its people." But that plainly is not so. Washington is saying that New Zealand can choose the course it wants, but must accept that choice's entail consequences.

There is a larger issue in this. Washington has fairly consistently taken the position that when trouble arises in the alliance, the alliance must be defended — even against the allies themselves. When public opinion moves against an alliance decision — the last case was that of Pershing missiles in Europe — and campaigns of persuasion

are launched, allied governments are pressed to reconsider their wavering citizens. No one in Washington has been brave enough to tell people to make up their own minds but also be prepared to take the consequences of their decisions. Yet what is at stake is the health of the Western alliance, which is not as good as it could be.

The Oxford debate between David Lange and Jerry Falwell was preceded by a brief preliminary bout between two undergraduates on the proposition that a special relationship no longer exists between America and Britain. The proposition was unanimously argued that the relationship which existed during World War II lapsed long ago, and that Britain no longer enjoys either special attention or special affection in Washington. Mr. Reagan's and Mrs. Thatcher's mutual admiration notwithstanding, the opponent said that a special relationship does exist: that of master to servant.

In the principal debate, one of the participants, Julian Critchley, a member of Parliament and a Conservative Party specialist in defense, inadvertently referred to the United States as "the U.S.S.A.," for which he quickly and gracefully apologized. The state of the alliance, one nonethe-



By Mitchell in The Australian (Sydney). Distributed by Corbis & Writers Syndicate.

Programs for the Future Of European Television

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — When television soon starts to change almost out of recognition, what sort of programs will fill Europe's extra air time? There could be a new genre of television education that transforms the medium's value, or there could be rubbish galore.

Few people outside the closed world of broadcasting know much about television, so the temptation is to shrug and leave the future to

Europe risks being swamped by low-cost American material.

the hands of the entertainment industry. But we are about to witness dramatic changes in the nature of television, and these raise political issues that should be widely aired rather than decided on by the present cosy circle of vested interests.

The next two or three years will determine whether television in Europe at any rate, stagnates under the control of the existing authorities, is exploited by profiteers or comes at last into its own.

By the early 1990s, if not before, the television screen will hang on the wall like a large picture and its control terminal will as often as not include a video recorder and a computer keyboard. The medium will have become "inter-active," meaning that the viewer will be able to ask questions and make sophisticated choices.

In most European countries the experts forecast a spectacular boom in the number of channels available to viewers. In addition to the established national channels there will be some 30 cable channels and at least three direct broadcasting by satellite stations.

The growing worry is that this technological revolution will mean added air time that can only be filled by importing still more trashy serials and soap operas from Hollywood. At least 1.5 million hours of television programs will be needed every year by the end of this decade, according to a recent EC Commission report. Assuming that a third of that time is devoted to fiction programs, the EC analysts foresee an annual shortfall of 125,000 hours of entertainment.

As a drama series made in European studios can cost up to

\$250,000 an hour, compared with \$7,000 an hour for a package of 30 episodes of "Dallas," there is alarm that Europe will be swamped by the sort of low-cost, lowbrow American programs that already saturate many European channels.

The concern is not simply that the \$250 million that Europe already spends annually on U.S.-made television material could double, but that from a cultural standpoint such a development would be less than desirable.

Europeans are right to worry, and so should Americans. Yet the European response has been inadequate, implying cultural protectionism rather than positive countermeasures. The call is for European programs — in the words of the EC Commission, television that fosters "a European awareness."

The Commission proposes a \$20-million pilot fund to finance up to 25 percent of around 40 cross-border co-productions. A rival French scheme would pay "advances on revenues."

For political reasons, one of these ideas may eventually be adopted, even though respected British experts like David Barlow, the BBC's controller for international relations, say that European co-productions find backers easily enough if the project is viable.

At a recent meeting in Brussels Mr. Barlow warned that subsidizing co-produced Euro-programs may mean bankrolling unwatchable television. What European broadcasters should do instead, he says, is encourage the growth of independent program-makers as a dynamic new sector. That could help Europe's independent studios establish an early, world-beating lead in the technical, educational and special interest programs that cable television promises.

The future of Europe's television industry depends on the outcome of a somewhat different battle now being fought out in deadly silence. What is really at issue, beneath the talk about co-productions and culture, is whether the established national broadcasting authorities and their privileged licensees can retain control of television. In the European Parliament and in the Commission there is strong support for turning the Community into a "single broadcasting zone" by scrapping national restrictions.

I am not proud of my country's health statistics, but they are the best we can do with the resources we have. South Africa deserves 4.6 percent of its GNP to health services, as opposed to the 2 to 3 percent in other Third World countries.

Speaking as a doctor, I am far from satisfied with our achievements, but allow at least that they are the best in Africa and better than in many other countries elsewhere.

Dr. CHRISTIAN N. BARNARD,
 Emeritus Professor of Surgery,
 University of Cape Town.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Medicine in South Africa

Regarding the opinion column "Blacks in South Africa Need Outside Medical Help" (Feb. 20; by Robert Cole):

While I am in full agreement with Dr. Cole in his abhorrence of the apartheid system — which I have consistently opposed — it is important to set the record straight.

The latest statistics available (1982) show that, of a total population of approximately 31 million, 218 people died of cholera, 50 of typhoid and nine of malaria. Gastroenteritis is not a notifiable disease, so I cannot cite statistics; however, medical authorities conduct a vigorous campaign of education and treatment.

As for infant mortality, the figure for blacks per 1,000 live births is 90 (not 190) — still appalling, but decreasing year by year, which shows a commitment by the authorities to improve health standards.

I am unaware of white doctors who treat only one race group. If they exist, I have never met them. Such behavior would be an infringement of the Hippocratic oath. I have treated more blacks than whites. Does that make me a "white" doctor? In 1983 there were 16,736 doctors registered in South Africa. Assuming that 90 percent were active, that gives a ratio of one doctor per 2,050 people.

True, the level of medical treatment varies greatly from place to place, but that is due more to the free enterprise system than racial segregation. Doctors practice where they wish, and most wish to practice in the cities. The result is that rural areas are a Third World country, while the cities grab the largest share of skilled personnel. The alternative would be forced job allocation for doctors, as practiced in the Soviet Union.

The statement that whites are not permitted to teach in black schools is nonsense. Hundreds of whites teach in black and "colored" schools.

The thrust of Dr. Cole's argument is that disparity exists. In that he is correct, but he suggests that it is entirely due to the apartheid system. On those grounds, perhaps he can explain why there is ethnic disparity in health figures for blacks and whites in the United States.

I am not proud of my country's health statistics, but they are the best we can do with the resources we have. South Africa deserves 4.6 percent of its GNP to health services, as opposed to the 2 to 3 percent in other Third World countries.

The National Medical and Dental Association (NAMDA), a professional organization of progressive health professionals of all races in South Africa, challenges the assertions in Dr. Barnard's letter.

Whittingly or unwittingly, he has let his international position as a transplant surgeon be exploited by the state to undermine the credibility of scientifically based arguments that prove the link between apartheid and disease. That link is very real.

Resource allocation for health is small by international standards and little of it is for primary health care. There is gross inequity of resource distribution for health.

And South Africa is not a poor country — and thus is not comparable with Third World countries.

High-technology medical care consumes 97 percent of the health budget. This trend, for which Dr. Barnard is partly responsible, is contrary to the global trend toward comprehensive, community-based care.

Dr. Barnard attempts to distort reality by citing deaths due to cholera, typhoid and malaria — diseases with low mortality that have reached epidemic proportions in recent years. These infectious diseases are par excellence related to the poor environmental and socioeconomic circumstances that are a direct consequence of the policies of apartheid.

Dr. FAROOK MEER,
 Durban, South Africa.

Dr. Barnard's statistics, taken from official sources, are inherently biased by virtue of their source. Statistics for blacks are everywhere deficient, but for rural areas and the so-called townships they are almost entirely absent. Such data as are available reflect a situation no more favorable than exists in other African countries.

But the comparison with other African states is inappropriate. The South African advantage in health is a reflection of a huge disparity in economic development and has little to do with medical practice. South Africa is "rural" a Third World country," as Dr. Barnard says, but that is because the apartheid system preserves and ensures the maldistribution of poverty and disease.

South Africa's system establishes political, social, residential and occupational segregation, prohibits free movement in search of work, enforces resettlement in desolate places and blocks access to education and other services that promote welfare. Dr. Barnard admits the inequity. As a South African by birth and training, however, I regret his defense of the inequity — the "best we can do with the resources we have."

MERVYN SUSSER,
 Professor of Epidemiology,
 Columbia University, New York.

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The writer is director for New East Studies of the Center for Strategic and International Studies of Georgetown University in Washington. She contributed this to the International Herald Tribune.

Upkiwal's

NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	124.00	123.00	123.00	+1.00
AT&T	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00
GE	40.00	39.00	39.00	+1.00
AMT	10.00	9.50	9.50	+0.50
IBM	124.00	123.00	123.00	+1.00
AT&T	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00
GE	40.00	39.00	39.00	+1.00
AMT	10.00	9.50	9.50	+0.50

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indust.	1240.00	1230.00	1230.00	+10.00
Trans.	600.00	590.00	590.00	+10.00
Util.	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00
Comp.	500.00	490.00	490.00	+10.00

NYSE Index				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	1240.00	1230.00	1230.00	+10.00
Trans.	600.00	590.00	590.00	+10.00
Util.	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00
Comp.	500.00	490.00	490.00	+10.00

NYSE Closing				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	1240.00	1230.00	1230.00	+10.00
Trans.	600.00	590.00	590.00	+10.00
Util.	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00
Comp.	500.00	490.00	490.00	+10.00

AMEX Diaries				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX	1240.00	1230.00	1230.00	+10.00
Trans.	600.00	590.00	590.00	+10.00
Util.	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00
Comp.	500.00	490.00	490.00	+10.00

NASDAQ Index				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NASDAQ	1240.00	1230.00	1230.00	+10.00
Trans.	600.00	590.00	590.00	+10.00
Util.	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00
Comp.	500.00	490.00	490.00	+10.00

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	124.00	123.00	123.00	+1.00
AT&T	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00
GE	40.00	39.00	39.00	+1.00
AMT	10.00	9.50	9.50	+0.50

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1915	BAC	157	155	155	157	157	155	155	157	157	157
1916	Barr	155	153	153	155	155	153	153	155	155	155
1917	Barr	153	151	151	153	153	151	151	153	153	153
1918	Barr	151	149	149	151	151	149	149	151	151	151
1919	Barr	149	147	147	149	149	147	147	149	149	149
1920	Barr	147	145	145	147	147	145	145	147	147	147
1921	Barr	145	143	143	145	145	143	143	145	145	145
1922	Barr	143	141	141	143	143	141	141	143	143	143
1923	Barr	141	139	139	141	141	139	139	141	141	141
1924	Barr	139	137	137	139	139	137	137	139	139	139
1925	Barr	137	135	135	137	137	135	135	137	137	137
1926	Barr	135	133	133	135	135	133	133	135	135	135
1927	Barr	133	131	131	133	133	131	131	133	133	133
1928	Barr	131	129	129	131	131	129	129	131	131	131
1929	Barr	129	127	127	129	129	127	127	129	129	129
1930	Barr	127	125	125	127	127	125	125	127	127	127
1931	Barr	125	123	123	125	125	123	123	125	125	125
1932	Barr	123	121	121	123	123	121	121	123	123	123
1933	Barr	121	119	119	121	121	119	119	121	121	121
1934	Barr	119	117	117	119	119	117	117	119	119	119
1935	Barr	117	115	115	117	117	115	115	117	117	117
1936	Barr	115	113	113	115	115	113	113	115	115	115
1937	Barr	113	111	111	113	113	111	111	113	113	113
1938	Barr	111	109	109	111	111	109	109	111	111	111
1939	Barr	109	107	107	109	109	107	107	109	109	109
1940	Barr	107	105	105	107	107	105	105	107	107	107
1941	Barr	105	103	103	105	105	103	103	105	105	105
1942	Barr	103	101	101	103	103	101	101	103	103	103
1943	Barr	101	99	99	101	101	99	99	101	101	101
1944	Barr	99	97	97	99	99	97	97	99	99	99
1945	Barr	97	95	95	97	97	95	95	97	97	97
1946	Barr	95	93	93	95	95	93	93	95	95	95
1947	Barr	93	91	91	93	93	91	91	93	93	93
1948	Barr	91	89	89	91	91	89	89	91	91	91
1949	Barr	89	87	87	89	89	87	87	89	89	89
1950	Barr	87	85	85	87	87	85	85	87	87	87
1951	Barr	85	83	83	85	85	83	83	85	85	85
1952	Barr	83	81	81	83	83	81	81	83	83	83
1953	Barr	81	79	79	81	81	79	79	81	81	81
1954	Barr	79	77	77	79	79	77	77	79	79	79
1955	Barr	77	75	75	77	77	75	75	77	77	77
1956	Barr	75	73	73	75	75	73	73	75	75	75
1957	Barr	73	71	71	73	73	71	71	73	73	73
1958	Barr	71	69	69	71	71	69	69	71	71	71
1959	Barr	69	67	67	69	69	67	67	69	69	69
1960	Barr	67	65	65	67	67	65	65	67	67	67
1961	Barr	65	63	63	65	65	63	63	65	65	65
1962	Barr	63	61	61	63	63	61	61	63	63	63
1963	Barr	61	59	59	61	61	59	59	61	61	61
1964	Barr	59	57	57	59	59	57	57	59	59	59
1965	Barr	57	55	55	57	57	55	55	57	57	57
1966	Barr	55	53	53	55	55	53	53	55	55	55
1967	Barr	53	51	51	53	53	51	51	53	53	53
1968	Barr	51	49	49	51	51	49	49	51	51	51
1969	Barr	49	47	47	49	49	47	47	49	49	49
1970	Barr	47	45	45	47	47	45	45	47	47	47
1971	Barr	45	43	43	45	45	43	43	45	45	45
1972	Barr	43	41	41	43	43	41	41	43	43	43
1973	Barr	41	39	39	41	41	39	39	41	41	41
1974	Barr	39	37	37	39	39	37	37	39	39	39
1975	Barr	37	35	35	37	37	35	35	37	37	37
1976	Barr	35	33	33	35	35	33	33	35	35	35
1977	Barr	33	31	31	33	33	31	31	33	33	33
1978	Barr	31	29	29	31	31	29	29	31	31	31
1979	Barr	29	27	27	29	29	27	27	29	29	29
1980	Barr	27	25	25	27	27	25	25	27	27	27
1981	Barr	25	23	23	25	25	23	23	25	25	25
1982	Barr	23	21	21	23	23	21	21	23	23	23
1983	Barr	21	19	19	21	21	19	19	21	21	21
1984	Barr	19	17	17	19	19	17	17	19	19	19
1985	Barr	17	15	15	17	17	15	15	17	17	17
1986	Barr	15	13	13	15	15	13	13	15	15	15
1987	Barr	13	11	11	13	13	11	11	13	13	13
1988	Barr	11	9	9	11	11	9	9	11	11	11
1989	Barr	9	7	7	9	9	7	7	9	9	9
1990	Barr	7	5	5	7	7	5	5	7	7	7
1991	Barr	5	3	3	5	5	3	3	5	5	5
1992	Barr	3	1	1	3	3	1	1	3	3	3
1993	Barr	1	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	1	1	1
1994	Barr	-1	-3	-3	-1	-1	-3	-3	-1	-1	-1
1995	Barr	-3	-5	-5	-3	-3	-5	-5	-3	-3	-3
1996	Barr	-5	-7	-7	-5	-5	-7	-7	-5	-5	-5
1997	Barr	-7	-9	-9	-7	-7	-9	-9	-7	-7	-7
1998	Barr	-9	-11	-11	-9	-9	-11	-11	-9	-9	-9
1999	Barr	-11	-13	-13	-11	-11	-13	-13	-11	-11	-11
2000	Barr	-13	-15	-15	-13	-13	-15	-15	-13	-13	-13
2001	Barr	-15	-17	-17	-15	-15	-17	-17	-15	-15	-15
2002	Barr	-17	-19	-19	-17	-17	-19	-19	-17	-17	-17
2003	Barr	-19	-21	-21	-19	-19	-21	-21	-19	-19	-19
2004	Barr	-21	-23	-23	-21	-21	-23	-23	-21	-21	-21
2005	Barr	-23	-25	-25	-23	-23	-25	-25	-23	-23	-23
2006	Barr	-25	-27	-27	-25	-25	-27	-27	-25	-25	-25
2007	Barr	-27	-29	-29	-27	-27	-29	-29	-27	-27	-27
2008	Barr	-29	-31	-31	-29	-29	-31	-31	-29	-29	-29
2009	Barr	-31	-33	-33	-31	-31	-33	-33	-31	-31	-31
2010	Barr	-33	-35	-35	-33	-33	-35	-35	-33	-33	-33
2011	Barr	-35	-37	-37	-35	-35	-37	-37	-35	-35	-35
2012	Barr	-37	-39	-39	-37	-37	-39	-39	-37	-37	-37
2013	Barr	-39	-41	-41	-39	-39	-41	-41	-39	-39	-39
2014	Barr	-41	-43	-43	-41	-41	-43	-43	-41	-41	-41
2015	Barr	-43	-45	-45	-43	-43	-45	-45	-43	-43	-43
2016	Barr	-45	-47	-47	-45	-45	-47	-47	-45	-45	-45
2017	Barr	-47	-49	-49	-47	-47	-49	-49	-47	-47	-47
2018	Barr	-49	-51	-51	-49	-49	-51	-51	-49	-49	-49
2019	Barr	-51	-53	-53	-51	-51	-53	-53	-51	-51	-51
2020	Barr	-53	-55	-55	-53	-53	-55	-55	-53	-53	-53
2021	Barr	-55	-57	-57	-55	-55	-57	-57	-55	-55	-55
2022	Barr	-57	-59	-59	-57	-57	-59	-59	-57	-57	-57
2023	Barr	-59	-61	-61	-59	-59	-61	-61	-59	-59	-59
2024	Barr	-61	-63	-63	-61	-61	-63	-63	-61	-61	-61
2025	Barr	-63	-65	-65	-63	-63	-65	-65	-63	-63	-63
2026	Barr	-65	-67	-67	-65	-65	-67	-67	-65	-65	-65
2027	Barr	-67	-69	-69	-67	-67	-69	-69	-67	-67	-67
2028	Barr	-69	-71	-71	-69	-69	-71	-71	-69	-69	-69
2029	Barr	-71	-73	-73	-71	-71	-73	-73	-71	-71	-71
2030	Barr	-73	-75	-75	-73	-73	-75	-75	-73	-73	-73
2031	Barr	-75	-77	-77	-75	-75	-77	-77	-75	-75	-75
2032	Barr	-77	-79	-79	-77	-77	-79	-79	-77	-77	-77
2033	Barr	-79	-81	-81	-79	-79	-81	-81	-79	-79	-79
2034	Barr	-81	-83	-83	-81	-81	-83	-83	-81	-81	-81
2035	Barr	-83	-85	-85	-83	-83	-85	-85	-83	-83	-83
2036	Barr	-85	-87	-87	-85	-85	-87	-87	-85	-85	-85
2037	Barr	-87	-89	-89	-87	-87	-89	-89	-87	-87	-87
2038	Barr	-89	-91	-91	-89	-89	-91	-91	-89	-89	-89
2039	Barr	-91	-93	-93	-91	-91	-93	-93	-91	-91	-91
2040	Barr	-93	-95	-95	-93	-93	-95	-95	-93	-93	-93
2041	Barr	-95	-97	-97	-95	-95	-97	-97	-95	-95	-95
2042	Barr	-97	-99	-99	-97	-97	-99	-99	-97	-97	-97
2043	Barr	-99	-101	-101	-99	-99	-101	-101	-99	-99	-99
2044	Barr	-101	-103	-103	-101	-101	-103	-103	-101	-101	-101
2045	Barr	-103	-105	-105	-103	-103	-105	-105	-103	-103	-103
2046	Barr	-105	-107	-107	-105	-105	-107	-107	-105	-105	-105
2047	Barr	-107	-109	-109	-107	-107	-109	-109	-107	-107	-107
2048	Barr	-109	-111	-111	-109	-109	-111	-111	-109	-109	-109
2049	Barr	-111	-113	-113	-111	-111	-113	-113	-111	-111	-111

N.Y. Stocks Drop on Rate Fears

United Press International
NEW YORK — The stock market skidded to a lower close Thursday against a backdrop of renewed concerns about interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 8.84 to 1,271.53. Since closing at a high of 1,299.36 last Friday, the Dow index has registered a net loss of 27.83.

The New York Stock Exchange index fell 0.57 to 104.07 and the price of an average share decreased 19 cents. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index dropped 1.14 to 179.51. Declines topped advances by a ratio of 9-3 among the 1,997 issues traded by closing time.

The volume totaled 112.1 million shares, down from the 116.9 million traded Wednesday.

Jerry Hinkle, of Sanford C. Bernstein Co., said the stock market still was feeling the effects of testimony Wednesday by the Federal Reserve chairman, Paul A. Volcker. Mr. Volcker repeated warnings about the size of the federal budget deficit, and added that there was a possibility the dollar could fall from near-record levels.

Mr. Hinkle, who expects economic growth of only 2 percent in the second and third quarters, said the stock market could have some short-term problems if that forecast proves correct. However, he said, the slower growth would be good for the bond market and eventually for stocks, with a more favorable outlook for interest rates.

"Prospects favor a further rally," said Robert Nurock, editor of the *Asiatic Investor*. "Expectations for the economy, interest rates and a political solution to the budget crisis are significant."

M-1 Rises \$3.6 Billion

United Press International
NEW YORK — The basic money supply measure rose \$3.6 billion in the latest week, more than twice the expected increase. The jump left M-1 far above the upper limit of the Federal Reserve's growth targets.

M-1, which includes cash, checking accounts and NOW accounts, was a seasonally adjusted average of \$572.7 billion in the week ended Feb. 25 compared with a revised \$569.1 billion the previous week. Last week's number was originally reported at \$569.3 billion in the latest 13 weeks. M-1 averaged an 8.3 percent rate of gain.

He said an uptick could take place as early as next week "when investors overcome short-term pessimism." After such a rally, Mr. Nurock said, there could be a correction amounting to about 5 percent.

On the floor, Phillips Petroleum was the most active NYSE-listed issue, unchanged at 49 1/4. A block of 1 million shares crossed the tape at 49 1/4.

Sperry Corp. was second, up 1/4 to 51 1/4. An early gain was trimmed near the end of the session when Sperry said it has not been engaged in merger talks. This speculation developed after a recent announcement that merger talks were held with ITT Corp. without producing an agreement.

Middle South Utilities was third among the actives, off 1/4 to 13 1/4.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 50 High Low High Low High Low

20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
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800% PROFITS FACT, NOT FANTASY

In March 1982, the world's largest investment service published a roster of 87 stocks which they claimed would "underperform the market." C.G.R. contradicted their pessimism, challenging their thinking; urging, as contrarians, our readers to buy, not to sell the equities on the "sick" list. We triumphed; all but a handful of the stocks advanced, some quadrupled. False modesty is as misleading as excessive arrogance. Our success is predicated upon simplistic fiscal gospel, the adage that investors should emulate "elitists," buying into weakness, selling into strength, mocking prevailing opinion. C.G.R.'s analysts will "take on" any market letter, regardless of size or reputation. Since late 1981, approximately 80% of the shares we recommended subsequently advanced and as a corollary, 92% of issues castigated as "classic shorts" have buckled.

When APPLE, COLECO, COMMODORE and TANDY were mesmerizing the "Street" at bloated Price Earning levels, we "attacked" the Quartet, characterizing APPLE \$56, as a "Lemon." Today's quote, \$27, COLECO collapsed from \$50 to \$12, COMMODORE capsize from \$52 to \$14, TANDY, which C.G.R. dissected at \$54, is currently \$32.

As mavericks, we stunned the "Street" in the summer of 1982, by predicting that the "DJ WILL TOUCH 1,000, BEFORE HITTING 750." The Bull rampaged, the rest is history. The same script was repeated when the Dow temporarily dipped below 1100. While the majority of pundits were crying, C.G.R. noted, "BEYOND—THE MARKET WILL ERUPT, VAPORIZING PROFITS OF DOOM." Our forthcoming report reviews "Big Board" companies that predators may be coveting at premium prices. In addition, C.G.R. focuses upon a low-priced venture capital equity, with the dynamics to spiral, as did a recently recommended "special situation" that escalated 800% in six months.

For your complimentary copy please write to, or telephone:

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Best performance does not guarantee future results.

F.P.S. Financial Planning Services by Kalkersbratt 112, 1012 PK Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Phone: (020) - 27 51 81. Telex: 185336.

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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 50 High Low High Low High Low

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 50 High Low High Low High Low	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 50 High Low High Low High Low	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 50 High Low High Low High Low												
IBM	124.00	123.00	123.00	+1.00	AT&T	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00	GE	40.00	39.00	39.00	+1.00
AMT	10.00	9.50	9.50	+0.50	IBM	124.00	123.00	123.00	+1.00	AT&T	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00
GE	40.00	39.00	39.00	+1.00	AMT	10.00	9.50	9.50	+0.50	IBM	124.00	123.00	123.00	+1.00
AT&T	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00	GE	40.00	39.00	39.00	+1.00	AMT	10.00	9.50	9.50	+0.50

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Graham Greene: Waiting for the Words

by John Vinocur

ANTIBES, France — Graham Greene is 80 now. For his birthday last fall, the brewery his great-grandfather founded in 1799 made a special edition of its light St. Edmunds ale for him with a special label. He liked that, and the brewery lunch in the English countryside that went with it. The rest of the birthday was not so terrific, nor is being 80. "It's not more peaceful, it's not more certain," he says. The big advantage, he suggests, is that at 80 you are more likely these days to beat out the other side of the problem, Greene goes on, is that "I really don't want to survive myself" — a phrase that doesn't have anything to do with nukes, but with the body hanging around while the mind departs.

His 90-year-old uncle, on his way to a meeting at the Admiralty to discuss whether to introduce reindeer in Scotland, fell under a train in a wartime London tube station. He survived. Then, at 91, he fell out of a tree. He survived again. "I don't want to live to be that old," Graham Greene says, and there is every reason to suppose he means it.

He talks simply and economically. He thinks his books have been more honest than his life, which has been truthful enough. In the 1930s, after his third novel, a reviewer described him as an imitator of Joseph Conrad, using far too much metaphor and patchwork, his books with false poetic-prose. The review affected Greene deeply, and he talks as if he had read it for the first time yesterday, and wanted to make sure his conversation, like his writing, was stripped of spangles and bows.

This sparseness, this sense of control, of distance, is very much a part of his "new book" — "The Tenth Man," a story outline for an unnamed film written just after World War II that is now being published as what Greene calls a short novel. He thinks it goes "along quite nicely," although it is a piece of work he had completely forgotten, written, as it was, for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer in the gloom of 1944 London on what Greene remembers as an "almost slave contract."

Greene left England in the 1960s for Antibes and a mediocre apartment building on a mediocre street. He is still there, sitting most mornings at his desk that faces a yacht basin, an old fort, and the Mediterranean. Both the light and the view are good, but they don't necessarily help. He felt his last book, "Getting to Know the General," about the late Panamanian President Brigadier General Omar Torrijos, was "very unsatisfactory," too dispersed, not clearly enough a memoir or an autobiography or a travel book.

It is late to be thinking of failure, but Greene insists it's a natural situation for novelists. He likes a line from John Massie: "The long defeat of doing nothing well." In another person, the combination of the writer's enormous reputation and the flirtations talk of being a flop would be outrageous, but Greene manages it. After all these years, after all this time in which some final wisdom might have washed ashore, the theme of his last novel, "Monsignor Quixote," he points out, is just plain doubt.

He is not writing now, and that is no incidental problem. Greene mentions it, and that he feels depressed. A visitor, uncomfortable with the dead weight of a writer telling him he may not have anything left, says

something about everybody feeling a bit burned out, daily, weekly, monthly, whatever.

"No," Greene says, his voice even, controlled. "I want to feel it but I don't feel like it," he says about writing.

Does that bother you very much?

"Yes, it does. I'm afraid of living too long away from writing."

The silences are strong, Greene continues. "I once thought I was finished, after 'A Burnt-Out Case.' It wasn't a pleasure to think, 'I've had it.' But I haven't got much confidence in another one now."

Greene looks up as he says this. His eyes are very pale blue and do not blink. His mouth is expressionless. It is a still look, and it shuts the door gently on the subject.

So he is waiting and doing other things. Since he has described writing as something like squeezing a boil, the wait now is for the irritation to develop. In the meanwhile, he writes letters. Or he reads — recently a book by H. G. Wells on his love life, and another by Chapman Pincher on moles in the British secret service. Or he makes entries into the journal he keeps of his dreams. There are more than 800 pages and they are indexed by letter, like the phone book, so that he can find a dream about the sea or a hotel or Khrushchev or Haiti.

"It passes the time when I'm not working," he says.

Talk is also a relief. With the door shut on troubles with writing, he seems to want to spend a little time setting some loose bits of information about him in order. It is not necessarily the most affecting side of his personality. He speaks rather more kindly of

Kim Philby, the Soviet spy he knew as a young man and with whom he still corresponds ("he was a traitor for a cause he believed in"), than of those who have somehow mistreated what Graham Greene remembers doing or saying. Greene notes that Paul Theroux, in his novel "Picture Palace," overdid the British novelist's relationship with Fidel Castro; Auberon Waugh wrote that he slept with a revolver next to his bed — pure invention, Greene insists. Gabriel Garcia Marquez, the Colombian Nobel Prize winner for literature, told Castro that Greene played Russian roulette in Vietnam; wrong again.

"Garcia Marquez gets things wrong. He's a nice man but he gets things wrong."

There was more. It had been made out that he didn't like the United States, which he had visited in the 1960s, and that he once said he preferred to wind up in Russia than in California. The nuance was that he didn't much like parts of America, such as New York; San Francisco and San Antonio were O.K. He placed President Ronald Reagan on the same level as Pope John Paul II, men he didn't care for a bit. "This pope is a horror," he said, and Reagan, with the same false smile as the pope, well, he owed all his success to television.

As for Russia and California, "it was meant to be an ironic remark. I would not say I was a Russian in Russia than in California, because the Russians take writing seriously, so I would soon find myself in a snag, which is in a way a compliment to a writer. Whereas one might drag out one's years in California in some backward way."

While Greene spoke, he had been sitting in a deep armchair. He looked a little melan-



Graham Greene.

choly. Then he moved to his desk with its papers and a small statuette in rough stone sent to him by someone in Yugoslavia. Sitting near his notebooks, he seemed elegant, a handsome man with a long face and a long body wearing a tweed jacket in gray-blue. He spoke of a "working vacation," maybe the Capri, where things have always gone well for him, and his voice sounded lighter, less monotone.

Suppose you couldn't write again, he was asked. Suppose it didn't happen again?

"It would worry me a lot," Graham

Greene said. He paused a bit and then said: "I'm trying to see if I can get on with a book I abandoned 10 years ago in order to write 'The Human Factor,' or it may have been 'The Honorary Consul.' No, I think it was 'The Honorary Consul.'"

And you're looking ...

"I'm looking at it, but I'm not sure." The writer paused. He was closing the door gently again.

"I'm just seeing whether it will — whether it will come alive."

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Jewison's Conscience

PARIS — In 1967 Norman Jewison made "In the Heat of the Night" in which Sidney Poitier, as a detective named Virgil Tibbs, slapped Rod Taylor, the redneck sheriff, in the face. "I think the audience gasp was audible," Jewison says.

This was the time of black supermen.

MARY BLUME

Angling from the improbably perfect Poitier to "Guess Who's Coming to Dinner" to "Shaft." Then blacks faded out in serious films until "Ragtime," with Howard E. Rollins Jr., who won an Oscar nomination as Calhoun Walker but waited four years for his next film role, in Jewison's "A Soldier's Story," which is now beginning its European tour after winning three Oscar nominations.

Rollins plays Captain Davenport, a Poitier-like righteous man who is sent south on Washington in 1944 to investigate the murder of a black sergeant. To Jewison, "A Soldier's Story" marks an advance from "In the Heat of the Night."

"Davenport seems better educated than whites, that's a similarity, and like Tibbs comes from the North to the South to investigate a murder. But I think this film is more than a black-white film. It's a black-white film and it's the relations between blacks that are important. Audiences talk about the people in the film."

To Jewison, Davenport is not as interesting as the murdered anti-Negro Negro sergeant or the touching figure of one of his black victims, the farm boy C. J. Memphis. He's Billy Budd, the Melville innocent, and sternness (a coldly fierce soldier in Malcolm X regalia) is the military that was to come from that period.

With rare exceptions such as Robert Altman's "Streamers," dramatic films about blacks still seem stuck with a credit-to-his-type type like Davenport. Jewison thinks this coming to an end.

"When I made 'In the Heat of the Night,' obby Kennedy said, I think the timing's right, and it was. It wasn't 'Star Wars' but it was an Academy Award. And this year the

timing was right, with a black running for president, a black Miss America, and with the Bill Cosby show, which is just an ordinary domestic comedy, one of the most popular shows in America.

"So maybe we'll see more films that deal more with the humanity and less with the racial aspect."

But can a film that has black characters but a white director and producers really be considered progress?

"Forty per cent of the crew were black. That's progress," Jewison says. "Eighty per-



Norman Jewison.

cent of the cast was black. That's progress. The writer is black. The director is white, and somehow that's not progress."

In "A Soldier's Story," however, Jewison says that the important thing is not that the director is white but that the writer, Charles Fuller, is black.

"The director is only the interpreter. There was a feeling of trust and understanding from the start."

Fuller's Pulitzer Prize-winning play was first presented in New York by the Negro Ensemble Company in 1981. "I noticed that there were more and more whites appearing at the theater," says Jewison, who read the play before it opened. Despite public enthusiasm, Jewison's film was turned down by three studios and he was only able to make it by taking minimum pay and by bringing in the film for a rock bottom \$6 million.

THE story, set in Louisiana in World War II, is about an all-black company whose sergeant, a tortured and ferocious black World War I veteran, believes that "niggers" (by which he means all Southern blacks and any others who do not try to act white) are holding the race back and should be exterminated. Instead, he is killed — "I didn't kill much," his murderer scornfully says — and the film becomes a suspense drama in which obvious suspects, such as the Ku Klux Klan, are quickly eliminated.

"Klan boys usually take the stripes off before they lynch us," one of the soldiers laconically explains. The sergeant still has his stripes.

Throughout the war, the black soldiers have been doing menial jobs. At the film's end, they are shown marching proudly off, as Jewison says, to fight for a republic that didn't even give them full citizenship.

In World War II the U. S. Army was still segregated. It was not integrated until 1948, during the Truman administration — late, but still earlier than the desegregation of schools, Jewison points out. In World War I, Jewison says, the situation was even worse: His sergeant wears a Croix de Guerre because in the 1914-18 war he was not allowed

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An Actor of Many Tongues

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

VIENNA — Like most screen actors, Horst Buchholz has often portrayed characters of other lands than his own. Unlike his fellow thespians, however, he is rarely obliged to have his voice dubbed when his films are translated. He can speak in five languages — an international actor in the larger sense.

He has played in English on the New York stage as effectively as in his native tongue on the Berlin boards. At the moment he is the Bluntschli, the chocolate soldier of Shaw's "Arms and the Man," in the company of an otherwise all-British cast at Vienna's English Theater. This is his first time "in person" in Austria.

A shrewd student of philological ways and means, his English can adopt with equal ease the modulated speech of a Cambridge don, the lazy drawl of the Deep South, the strident New England twang or the lingo in which theatrical agents converse.

"This audience, though it knows English, is largely German-speaking, so I have taken a slight liberty with Shaw's anti-hero, a Swiss mercenary in the Serbian Army when it invaded Bulgaria in 1885," he explained in his dressing room as he prepared to go on. "Shaw wrote him as the Swiss of legend, a hothead at heart, efficient in his military duties and managing his courtship with the same measured logic. His cool professionalism is in contrast to the Bulgarian officers, with their bombast and boasting, and to the idealistic romanticism of the Bulgarian maiden who falls in love with him."

"To distinguish the foreigner from the natives I play him with a Swiss intonation. Austrian recognize that as a character trait, while in London it would only suggest that I have an accent in English."

Buchholz is 52, though he might still be taken for a *jeune premier*. He was born in Berlin of unwed parents. His father disappeared and his mother married a cobbler who was called to the front. The real father never returned and the foster father, after the armistice, was long held a prisoner-of-war in Russia. To support his mother and

half-sister the boy at 12 took employment as an extra in the Metropol Theater, a former music hall become a playhouse for juvenile audiences. He soon graduated to speaking parts.

The family found themselves in East Berlin at the war's end. Under Soviet rule, Buchholz learned to speak Russian quickly.

"It was a simple thing to cross to West Berlin in those days. No wall divided the city and there were few restrictions on passing the border. One just took the U-bahn. I took it and joined Reys Holsey's classes for youngsters with acting ambitions. I was the only boy in my class so I was always in demand and got more practice than the girls," Buchholz remembered.

He was chosen for a bit in a Georg Kaiser play at the Hebbel Theater. Helena Thimig, Max Reinhardt's widow, attended the premiere and invited him to study at her Salzburger seminary, but he preferred to stay in Berlin. He found parts in the plays of Schiller, Brecht and Barrie and even played Peter Pan, a role traditionally cast with an actress.

In spare afternoons he dubbed English, American and French films into German, training his voice for drama.

Julien Duvivier, the French director, visiting Berlin saw him and asked him to audition. Buchholz had picked up some French from his dubbing work and spoke it sufficiently to win the leading male role in Duvivier's film, "Mariamne, the Key to Dreams," which was awarded a Cannes festival prize. This brought offers for German films and he was soon starring as a sort of Teutonic James Dean in a series of movies about youthful unrest. Outstanding among these German films was "The Confessions of Felix Krull," based on Thomas Mann's humorous novel about the adventures of a young impostor. It was an immediate success home and abroad.

An offer from England came to play in a British film, "Tiger Bay," and he went with his agent to London to confer with its director, J. Lee Thompson.

"Neither I nor my agent knew much English and we tried to decipher the contract

written in legal terminology beyond our collective powers," Buchholz laughed. "My salary was in figures and we decided it would be clever to ask for more. That was a mistake for below it was stated that if I accepted the proposed amount I would share in the profits. I got the raise but lost the profits which were considerable as the film became a hit. That was a language lesson in itself and I applied myself to seriously learn English."

His system of learning languages is to listen to it being spoken. He was taught Russian in school, but he grew fluent in English, French and Italian by hearing them in action and in joining in conversations even before he had acquired a wide vocabulary. His gifts in using words and his mispronunciation at the start caused him to be laughed at. He took that as part of his education and corrected his errors rapidly, having a quick ear, a sense of nuance in the use of a language and being a good mimic with a retentive memory.

By the time "Tiger Bay" was completed on location at a seaport he could imitate what he had heard from the cultivated English of the director to the salty slang of the native dockers. Filming in England, he believes, was one of his most valuable experiences.

After finishing work on "Tiger Bay" he received a wire from Anita Loos, the author of "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes," to come to New York. She had dramatized Colette's novel about a Parisian gigolo of the Belle Epoque and, having seen him in "Felix Krull," thought he would be right for the role. But did he speak English? By then he could truthfully reply that he did.

Anita Loos's scenarios had contributed to the success of such early screen personalities as Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford, Dorothy Gish and the Talmadge sisters. More recently she had chosen an unknown Belgian girl, Audrey Hepburn, to be the heroine of another of her dramatizations of Colette, "Gigi." "Cheri" had only a brief Broadway run, but Buchholz received enthusiastic reviews and bids from Hollywood.

In Hollywood, where only "Felix Krull" had been seen, it was probably thought that

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by Anna Kisselgoff

NEW YORK — "Is dance dead?" Martha Graham was asked the other day. The modern-dance pioneer, who began her own professional training in 1916, laughed and replied, "I say it's just kicking up its heels." Nonetheless, the talk in some quarters is that the once boom is over. The phenomenal increase in activity and audiences within the field since the 1960s has leveled off, some say, and part of the old euphoria is missing.

True, change is in the air. The superstars of yesterday who created much of the excitement are no longer visible. The prima ballerina seems an extinct species, with no Joffrey Ballet or Maya Plisetskaya to visit

Is The Dance Boom Still Booming?

our shores. Rudolf Nureyev does, but not quite as we knew him, while Mikhail Baryshnikov has been curtailing his dancing of late.

Despite the fact that New York is beginning one of its busiest spring dance seasons in years (with the Joffrey Ballet and Merce Cunningham), there is a well-founded perception that the economy — through cuts in government and foundation funds — has affected dance touring and opportunities for creative work. And while creativity on the highest level — beginning with Graham, Jerome Robbins, Cunningham, Paul Taylor — is not at issue, no new giants appear to

loom on the horizon. Moreover, while George Balanchine continues to live through his ballets, his death in 1983 has been keenly felt as a watershed.

Yet every art survives its geniuses, a wise man once said. "Balanchine knew that the classic dance is stronger than any individual," Lincoln Kirstein explained recently with respect to his co-founder of the New York City Ballet. As Graham has often noted, "If the dance will die, it will die from within."

In short, any discussion of whether the dance boom is still booming must clarify the distinction between the inherent art form — its creative essence — and the way it has been presented, funded and marketed.

The truth is that these two aspects are now marked by change. The extraordinary creative upsurge that has defined dance in the last 25 years continues unabated. But there has suddenly been a shift of focus, indicating new aesthetics and new centers of activity that are not yet universally accepted. The avant-garde that grew out of the Judson Dance Theater in the 1960s is now being invited into Establishment dance companies. The chief new trend is the European "dance-theater," which is accompanied by the astonishing growth of hundreds of dance companies in France and Germany.

ment for the Arts' Dance Touring Program. That program has since been discontinued, making local arts presenters outside New York sometimes less willing to take a financial risk on dance which is an expensive attraction to sponsor.

Yet as the economy has improved, dance companies report increased bookings and better box office this year. Attendance at dance performances rose to 58 million people in 1984, according to a survey by Louis Harris and Associates. The effect on the artist (which actually began with the artist's effect on the public) is seen in one example. Last year, the Paul Taylor Dance Company extended its season for the first time to four weeks at the City Center and opens there for four weeks again on April 9. Eight years ago Taylor could not afford regular New York seasons. He has now obviously reached his wider audience.

The real reason the dance boom seems to be booming less loudly is that we perceive that things are not what they used to be. With Balanchine gone and great choreographers such as Frederick Ashton and Antony Tudor barely creating new works, an end of an era does seem imminent. Yet it is just as foolish to announce the show is all over. The history of dance is strewn with the famous last words of critics who did just that.

One has only to recall the pessimism that permeated the American dance scene in 1962. The heroic pioneering period in modern dance — symbolized by Martha Graham and the recently deceased Doris Humphrey — seemed to have just closed. Hanya Holm, another pioneer, was working in musicals. Balanchine had yet to receive his complete recognition. Rudolf Nureyev, unknown in America, had defected a few months before from the Kirov. American Ballet Theater's financial difficulties forced occasional disbandments. Cunningham's revolutionary ideas were misunderstood or denounced. If

there was any proof that dance had "degenerated" it was in the activities of the Judson Dance Theater, formed in 1962. Here was a loosely knit group of young choreographers who incorporated nondancers and nondance movement into their work and played games with chairs and mattresses. What they did was not "dance" by the then current definition.

Now we see these same choreographers creating works for major ballet companies throughout the world (Ballet Theater presents a premiere with chairs by David Gordon, a Judson alumnus, at the Met this spring) and in major houses such as the

Brooklyn Academy of Music. And so when it seemed all over, it had really all just started: Cunningham, Judson Dance Theater, Nureyev, Balanchine all at once. In sum, it was the dance boom of the 1960s.

Why, then, is there a sense that this explosion, in some respects, has run its course?

On the artistic side, the role played by stars in the past is not negligible. The unique impact Nureyev had in the 1960s and '70s — in attracting millions to dance worldwide and in raising the level of male dancing — should not be discounted. At 47, he can no longer play that role and Baryshnikov, a counterpart, is hardly as ubiquitous. The age of the ballerina is also over. We will not see the likes of Fonteyn, Plisetskaya, Galina Ulanova, Alicia Markova, Alicia Alonso and Carla Fracci in their prime. The retirement

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Merce Cunningham.



Twyla Tharp.



Twyla Tharp.

FOR FUN AND PROFIT

High-Speed Trains Bring Travelers Back to Earth

by Roger Collis

A TRAIN is a train, Gertrude Stein might have said. But not today. Trains are called TGVs (Train à Grande Vitesse), APTs (Advanced Passenger Train), ICs (InterCity) and HSSTVs (High Speed Surface Transport Vehicle). What they have in common is the capacity to travel at speeds in excess of 125 miles (about 200 kilometers) an hour, and some a great deal faster. Germany and Japan are each developing an HSSTV that will run without wheels by magnetic levitation at experimental speeds approaching 300 miles an hour.

The railroads have discovered high tech. As a result, the business traveler is rediscovering the train, which can often beat air travel, center to center, in terms of speed, comfort, convenience and cost, especially for journeys of up to 200 miles. And with the new generation of Trans-Euro-Night (TEN) sleeping cars, which are hitched on to high-speed trains, even longer trips by rail can be cost-effective.

As a general rule, first-class rail travel (which is 50 percent more expensive than second class) costs less than half as much as business class in a plane. A supplement for a first-class single-berth sleeper is cheaper than a night in a hotel.

British Rail has developed an InterCity network of 125-mph trains and will introduce a new IC 225, which is capable of traveling at 140 mph. "But for the time being we're planning to run it at 125 mph; that extra 15 mph has to be justified in extra business," a British Rail executive says. "We've found that it is no good just knocking a few minutes off a journey. What is important is being able to create new journey opportunities. If you're able to get a journey down to, say, three hours, you've broken through a barrier. This can make the difference between a business trip that gets you back home the same day, and a journey that would otherwise be unfeasible."

London to Paris is now possible in less than five and a quarter hours by train and hovercraft, whereas you would need to allow three and a half hours by air from Heathrow or Gatwick airports. The first-class return fare by rail is £54 (\$38) against £168 for business class by air.

London to Brussels by train and Boeing jetfoil (which takes just 100 minutes to cross the English Channel from Dover to Ostend) can be done in less than five hours compared with three and a half hours by plane. This service, called the Saphir, connects with the Belgian InterCity network to Antwerp, Luxembourg, Cologne, Koblenz, Bonn and other destinations that are not easily accessible by air. Leaving London at 8 A.M., you would arrive in Brussels at 2:00 P.M. or Cologne at 4:45 P.M. The inclusive first-class return fare by rail and jetfoil is £51 against £162 for business class by air. There is a special five-day return by rail which costs only £32 to Brussels and £42 to Cologne.

The most comfortable of all the channel crossings is a luxury overnight service from London via Harwich and the Hook of Holland to Amsterdam, The Hague, Rotterdam, Antwerp and Brussels. The advantage here is being able to get a good night's sleep on the six and a half hour crossing. A "European Executive" package from London to any of the above stations costs £99 return. It includes first-class rail travel, a single-berth cabin on board the mini-liner St. Nicholas, (which has conference facilities for daytime travel and even a casino) and gourmet meals. You leave London at 7:40 P.M. and arrive in Amsterdam at 9:03 or Brussels at 9:56 the next morning.

There are connections to Hanover and Frankfurt that would bring you there in time for a business lunch. From Amsterdam you can ride the West German railways (DB)

luxury Rheingold Trans-Europe Express, which travels along the Rhine Valley to Heidelberg, Stuttgart, Munich and Basel.

But the most dramatic effect of high-speed trains on business travel has been in France, where the national railways (SNCF) TGV service between Paris and Lyon, a distance of 265 miles, takes just two hours. Center to center, depending on the time of day, this can be faster than by air.

The TGV, which rides on its own special track, cruises at 167 mph and is capable of a top speed of 237 mph. The SNCF has an extensive program to build new track for the TGV, linking major cities in France. But even on ordinary rails it travels at 125 mph.

Unlike the Trans-Europe Express and other luxury trains, the TGV is democratic. There are both first and second classes and there is no across-the-board supplement, although there are supplements on certain trains and a reservation fee is required.

According to an SNCF spokesman, the TGV service between Paris and Lyon has captured 40 percent of the air traffic between these cities since it started in September 1981. And on the existing TGV network, the SNCF says, executives represent 45 percent of passengers compared with 35 percent on regular trains. TGVs carry 40,000 passengers a day, 17,000 of whom previously traveled by car or plane and 8,000 of whom are first-time travelers.

Although its special track does not yet extend beyond Lyon, the TGV runs as far as

Rail is now often faster than air for certain trips

Toulon on the Mediterranean coast, which it reaches in five hours, 27 minutes from Paris. The journey time to Marseille is four hours and 40 minutes. With the extension of the TGV into Switzerland, you can now reach Lausanne in three hours, 31 minutes, which makes it competitive with air travel. It is even possible, using British Rail InterCity trains and jetfoil across the channel, to make Edinburgh to Marseille, a distance of 1,000 miles, a one-day trip.

Paris to Bordeaux will be the next major TGV line to open, in 1990. This will cut the journey time from four hours to two hours and 58 minutes. North of Paris there is a project to build a TGV track into Belgium, the Netherlands and West Germany. The SNCF says that a decision will be made by the end of this year and the new line could be completed by 1992. This would mean a journey time of Paris to Brussels of one hour and 30 minutes and Paris to Cologne of two hours and 50 minutes. Both these times would beat the plane in terms of speed and convenience as well as cost.

Another exciting possibility for high-speed trains is linked to the revival of interest by the French and British governments in a tunnel under the channel. Both sides are committed in principle, although the question of finance has yet to be settled (this will probably be private capital). An official Anglo-French committee is due to report in March and both the SNCF and British Rail have prepared revenue forecasts. According to a BR spokesman, the project is serious enough to have assigned David Williams, BR international director, full-time on planning for the tunnel.

Gertrude Stein may have witnessed the inauguration of the first scheduled air service between Paris and London in 1919. The plane flew at an average speed of 100 mph and the flight took nearly three hours. The SNCF has plans for running a TGV between Paris and London, under the channel, in a mind-boggling two hours and 35 minutes. ■

TRAVEL

The Northern Charms of California

by Robert Lindsey

TO many outsiders, California means Hollywood and Disneyland, cable cars and desert spas. North of San Francisco, though, there's a California that most visitors never see, where the land rises, then flattens, then reveals a beguiling and quiet universe of vineyards, redwood forests, rocky shoreline and vistas as primitive as they were when English, Russian and Spanish voyagers first saw them four centuries ago.

On a tour of three or four days (longer, if possible), visitors can explore groves of redwood trees as majestic as vaulted Gothic cathedrals, retrace the steps of California's colonial pioneers, dine well at any number of restaurants and collect driftwood along deserted beaches as ruggedly beautiful as any in America.

It is a part of America that is changing, but not very fast.

Wine making, once mostly limited to the Napa and Sonoma valleys, has swept northward into Mendocino County and previously remote areas of Sonoma County. Looking for cheaper land and new challenges, vintners are developing a new California wine country, along with fine new wines. More than 100 of these wineries open their doors to visitors, offering, along with a friendly welcome, a glass or two of wine.

Emigrants from the cities are slowly colonizing some of the old logging, fishing and vineyard towns of the region. In the heart of the Napa Valley, tourist traffic can be maddeningly heavy on summer weekends. But less than 200 miles to the north, backpackers and campers are warned by local policemen to avoid the most remote redwood forests because of danger from armed marijuana growers who cultivate an illicit billion-dollar-a-year crop.

For the most part, California's north coast is unspoiled by incursions of the urban world. While Los Angeles and San Francisco throw more than ever with the energy of urbanization, life there remains anachronistically rural.

Spring and early summer are particularly enjoyable times to visit the region. The winter rains have passed. Rivers and lakes are brimming. The vineyards are turning green again and the dense winter fog that shrouds the rocky Mendocino coast has begun to give way to sunlight. Midsummer brings temperatures in the valleys that often approach 100 degrees, along with peak tourist traffic. Fall — especially during September and October, when the grapes are harvested, the vines are beginning to turn a reddish gold and coastal fog is less common — is also a pleasant time along the north coast.

After leaving San Francisco, you may want to make the town of Sonoma your first stop. Take U.S. 101 across the Golden Gate Bridge to where it meets State Route 37 near the town of Novato, turn right and then follow the signs to Sonoma.

THIS disarming town of 5,000 people 45 miles north of San Francisco is the site of the last and northernmost of the 21 adobe, tile-roofed missions built in California by Roman Catholic priests under Father Junipero Serra between 1770 and 1823.

Mission San Francisco Solano de Sonoma has been restored along with houses and other 19th-century adobe structures erected when Sonoma was a center of Spanish and Mexican colonial power in the New World. In these premises in an hour or two, visitors can absorb much about the history of California.

Flanking a spacious Spanish-style plaza, the buildings are now a state historical park that is open daily, 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. except Thanksgiving, Christmas Day and New Year's Day. Admission is 50 cents, 25 cents for visitors under 17 and over 60. Children under 6 are admitted free.

Highlights include the home of Gen. M.G. Vallejo, who served for more than a



Vines and Victorian architecture.

decade as Mexico's military commander in Sonoma; the Blue Wing Inn, a hotel whose guests included Kit Carson, the bandit Joaquin Murietta and John G. Fremont; the Sonoma Barracks, where Mexican and later Yankee soldiers were billeted, and the Bear Flag Monument, commemorating a Yankee revolt against the Mexican rulers that led to the proclamation of a short-lived California Republic.

Antique stores line parts of the plaza. For a pleasant lunch, you can buy a loaf of the excellent sourdough bread made by the Sonoma Bakery on the plaza, fill it with meat and cheese purchased at one of the delicatessens and, on a bench in the center of the plaza, wash it down with a bottle of local wine.

Situated about five miles north of the plaza at 18140 Sonoma Highway, the Sonoma Mission Inn (707-996-0411) is an excellent base from which to explore the southern part of the region, which includes small winery towns such as Kenwood and Glen Ellen in the Valley of the Moon, made famous by Jack London, whose grave, under his red lava fire-gutted home, Wolf House, is maintained as a state park.

The pink, Spanish-style Sonoma Mission Inn was nicely restored several years ago. The rooms are not large, but the hotel mixes sophistication and the relaxed feeling of a country inn, and has a good restaurant, called Provencal.

The California wine industry first took root in Sonoma in the mid-19th century. Sebastiani Vineyards & Winery, 389 Fourth Street East, open 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily except holidays, offers free tours that place special emphasis on the evolution of the industry. Brochures given away in hotels and stores list wineries that are open to the public and their hours; some accept visitors only by appointment.

From Sonoma, it is a brief drive east on State Route 116 to the Napa Valley, a sweeping tableau of vineyards flanked east and west by tree-studded hills.

Yountville, a small town on State Route 29 in the heart of the Napa Valley, makes a good beachhead from which to mount your exploration of the valley.

The discovery of the Napa Valley by tourists en masse in recent years has troubled

many local people, who have tried to limit the growth of tourism by making it difficult for entrepreneurs to build additional hotels and inns. Thus, there is a scarcity of first-rate accommodations, especially on weekends and during the summer.

Two of the Napa Valley's most pleasant and popular inns, the Bordeaux House and neighboring Burgundy House (707-944-2855), were developed by a Yountville couple, the architect Robert Keenan and his wife, Mary, with what appears to have been a calculated effort to simulate the atmosphere of rural France.

THE Napa Valley is compact and can easily be seen in a day. To resume your exploration of California's north coast, drive north from Yountville on Route 29, stopping, if desired, at more wineries between St. Helena and Calistoga, a sparsely populated area where visitors have been visiting for years to "take the waters."

Route 128 joins U.S. 101 at Healdsburg, and travelers leave the wine country to enter what local people call the redwood country, which stretches more than 200 miles to the Oregon border.

An attractive base of operations from which to explore the region is the Benbow Inn (707-923-2124), which is on U.S. 101 beside the Eel River near Garberville. From Healdsburg, the Benbow Inn is a drive of about two and a half hours, or 115 miles. An inn of surprisingly high quality considering its remoteness, the 59-year-old hotel was restored several years ago, furnished with antiques and given the warm atmosphere of an old English inn.

About midway between Healdsburg and Garberville, a sign beside U.S. 101 directs travelers to Redwood Valley, one of the fastest developing grape-growing valleys in Mendocino County's relatively new, but booming wine industry.

A few miles north of Redwood Valley is Willits, a logging and farm town and eastern terminus of the California Western Railroad's Skunk Line, which hauls tourists on a three-hour excursion through forests to Fort Bragg on the Pacific Coast. Diesel-powered cars have replaced the steam locomotives that once served the route, but the scenery it traverses is as spectacular as ever. The one-way fare is \$12; round trip, \$16. For scheduled information call 707-964-6371.

Redwood trees first appear sparingly along the highway; then, at Leggett, about 30 miles north of Willits and 30 miles south of Garberville, they seem to be everywhere.

About five miles north of the Benbow Inn, U.S. 101 bisects Richardson Grove State Park, an 831-acre preserve with 10 miles of trails. It offers some of the most accessible redwoods for the casual tourist. If its trees are not enough to satisfy your interest in redwoods, drive about 15 miles north on U.S. 101 until a small green sign appears: Scenic Alternate. It is an invitation to the Avenue of the Giants, a 33-mile detour through the Humboldt Redwoods State Park that meanders past some of the largest and most spectacular coastal redwoods still extant. The detour can take an hour or much longer, depending upon how much you enjoy being among these amazing trees.

For another aspect of life in the redwood

country, a 45-minute drive on U.S. 101 from Garberville takes you to the town of Scotia, where the Pacific Lumber Company allows visitors to watch some of the giant trees being cut into lumber for fences, decks and houses. The sawmill is open from 7:30 A.M. to noon and 1 P.M. to 4 P.M. weekdays, but because of recently reduced work schedules, it's best to call ahead to see if men are working (707-764-2222).

After you've had your fill of the redwoods, you can return to San Francisco via the northern coast, making the transition at Leggett, from which State Route 1 winds its way almost 15 miles to the windswept Mendocino County shoreline.

Near Rockport, once-thriving lumber town that is now all but a ghost town, a great coastal panorama unfolds. Except for the occasional farmhouse or grazing cattle, the region seems undiscovered. Despite the highway, waves pound into the continent, continuing a process that over eons has sculptured a rocky shoreline of slab-sided headlands and huge offshore formations.

In December and January, giant Pacific gray whales make their way south within sight of the coast to calving grounds in Baja California; in March, April and May they return, migrating north to their home grounds in the Arctic.

THE first community encountered on the drive south is Westport, an old logging town whose salubrious and Victorian architecture is reminiscent of New England; next is Fort Bragg, the largest town in this part of California.

There is a frontier spirit in this corner of America: Despite chronic troubles in the logging and fishing industries that have left many people unemployed, residents boast about their quality of life. Fort Bragg is a good place to sample the salmon, Dungeness crab and other seafood offered by local waters, perhaps at The Wharf restaurant, 780 North Harbor Drive (707-964-4283).

At 90 West Redwood Avenue (707-964-5651) the Georgia-Pacific Corp. operates a free museum about the logging industry that can be toured in 15 minutes or so. It is open 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. weekdays except holidays. Beginning in late spring, there's a lavish display of rhododendrons, begonias, fuchsias and other plants that flourish in the cool, moist coastal climate at the Mendocino Coast Gardens, two miles south of Fort Bragg on Route 1. It is open 8:30 A.M. to 6:30 P.M. during the summer and closes at 5 P.M. in other seasons.

All of the elements that give this region its charm — rocky headlands, distant marine vistas, architectural curiosities — come together in Mendocino, a town perched on a bluff south of Fort Bragg and surrounded on three sides by the Pacific. Like Westport, it has a feeling of New England, which Hollywood directors have frequently borrowed.

A century ago loggers felled redwood trees in the nearby hills and turned them over to mill workers, who cut the logs into building materials, then lowered the lumber down the high cliffs onto waiting ships. To serve the loggers, mule skinner, mill workers and fishermen, there were 8 hotels, 17 saloons and, legend has it, more than 15 bordellos. ■

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Vinifying Mendocino County

by Frank J. Priol

THERE is a magic place in California's Mendocino County, just west of Navarro, where Route 128 bursts out of the redwoods on its way inland from the sea. Suddenly the dappled light and coolness of the forest give way to bright sun and golden hills — and grapes.

This is the Anderson Valley, one of the most beautiful wine roads in the world, and one of the most varied. Following 128, a traveler can leave a chill fog on the Pacific Coast, slip into the redwood forest, then emerge into rolling farmland and pasturage, all in less than an hour. In the same time, the temperature can climb 30 degrees.

The Anderson Valley is one of California's newest wine regions, fostered by overcrowding in Napa and Sonoma counties, directly to the south, and the wine maker's constant search for better growing conditions. When Leon Adams wrote the second edition of his "The Wines of America," he noted that there were three wineries in the Anderson Valley. Today there are seven — or possibly eight. Hardly an omological explosion, but then, life in Mendocino is a lot slower than in chic Napa and fast-growing Sonoma. Which may be why the country is, as one vintner calls it, "California 50 years ago."

In fact, a few of the valley's wineries are fairly well known: Hirsch, Edmeades and Navarro have followings around the country. But most of the local wineries are far from being household words: Handley Cellars and the Christine Woods Winery, both founded in 1982; Pepperwood Springs, which dates from 1981; Greenwood Ridge, whose vineyards date from 1972 and winery from 1980; and Lazy Creek, with vineyards since 1974 and a winery since 1979.

Greenwood Ridge, on a hilltop about six miles from the Pacific, is the westernmost winery in the United States, according to its owner, Allan Green, a graphic artist. Edmeades, Hirsch and Navarro have tasting rooms open daily, usually from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Christine Woods is not open to the public. The others in the valley can be seen by appointment only. Both Hirsch and Edmeades have picnic facilities. All three wineries make a range of good wines, including Gewürztraminer, the famous wine of the Alsace region of France. The grape has never really taken off elsewhere in this country, but it does exceptionally well in the Anderson Valley. One of the most attractive is the late-harvest Gewürztraminer of Navarro, a rich

dessert wine sold in half bottles for about \$6.

In 1982, the French champagne house of Louis Roederer bought 584 acres on both sides of Route 128. Some 60 acres are planted in pinot noir and chardonnay and Roederer plans to build a winery that will be devoted to California champagne just across the road from Hirsch. Of course, Roederer, like its competitors, Piper Heidsieck (Piper Sonoma) and Moët et Chandon (Domaine Chandon), who earlier built sparkling wine facilities in California, will refrain from calling the California product champagne.

After a couple of winery stops, Boonville, about 20 miles east of the wine country, becomes a logical place for lunch. The recently restored New Boonville Hotel is yet another offshoot of Berkeley's Chez Panisse.

Anderson Valley, one of the newest wine regions, is like 'California 50 years ago.'

the restaurant whose simple but elegant American-style cooking has spread throughout California and across the country, often at the hands of Panisse-trained chefs. Charlene Rollins, New Boonville's co-owner and chef, apprenticed at Chez Panisse. (707-895-3478. Reservations advised on weekends and are necessary for rooms.)

From Boonville, 128 meanders southeast to join Route 101 near Cloverdale. North on 101 is the center of the Mendocino County wine country. Fetzer Vineyards maintains a tasting room at Hoplands for those who don't want to drive the extra 25 miles north to visit the winery itself, in Redwood Valley. The solar-powered McDowell Valley winery, four miles east of Hoplands on Route 175, is worth a visit if only for the view of the vineyards and mountains from its tasting room.

FROM Cloverdale south to Santa Rosa, Route 101 is the main stem of Sonoma County's wine country. There are dozens of wineries along the highway or a short detour from it. Geyser Peak, built to resemble old Sonoma hop kilns, is just west of the highway near Geyserville. A bit farther south, near Healdsburg, the huge Sonoma Cellars offers tastings, a gift shop, and a restaurant

popular enough to warrant reservations, especially during the summer tourist months (707-433-8281). The menu is relatively simple, with light, Americanized French dishes.

Simi Winery, on 101 in the center of Healdsburg, is one of the best-known wineries in northern Sonoma and a convenient stop for travelers headed toward San Francisco. Just south of Healdsburg, a brief sortie on the Old Redwood Highway leads to Sonoma Vineyards and its neighbor, Jory Sonoma.

AT Santa Rosa, the wine trail leads east and south into the Sonoma Valley, with the Mayacamas mountains along the eastern horizon. Near Kenwood is Chateau St. Jean, where some of this country's finest white wines are produced by the vintner, Dick Aronow.

Glen Ellen Winery, near the Jack London Ranch, in the hamlet of Glen Ellen, is run by the Benziger family. New Yorkers who welcome visitors every day. Two or three blocks from the center of the town of Sonoma, which has become a focus of arts and crafts and good dining, is Sebastiani Vineyards, one of the most popular stops on all the winery tours, with its handsome carved barrels and doors and its new Indian museum, with its impressive collections of arrowheads and other artifacts gathered in the vineyards.

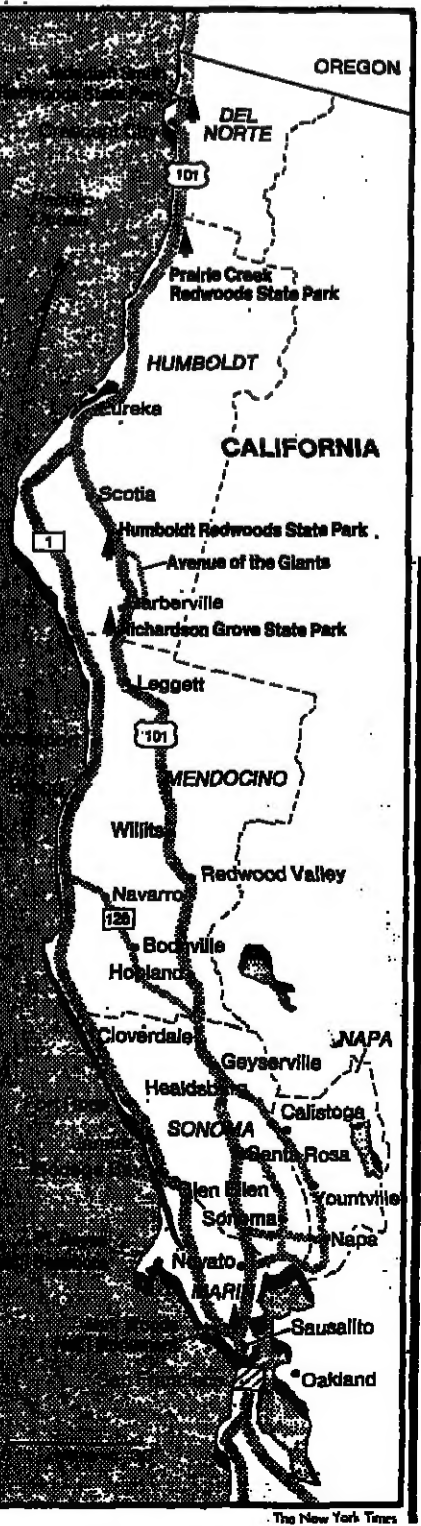
Just over the Mayacamas Mountains from Sonoma lies the Napa Valley. Driving north on Route 29, after leaving the city of Napa behind, the road becomes a moving gallery of the most famous names in American winemaking: Domine Chandon, Far Niente, Robert Mondavi, Cakebread Cellars, Beaulieu, Inglenook, Grigoriy Hills, Sutter Home, Heitz, Louis Martin.

Beyond St. Helena lie Spring Mountain, Christian Brothers, Beringer, Freemark Abbey, Schramsberg, Stoupegate, and, perched atop its own hill, the Greek monastery that is actually Sterling Vineyards.

Paralleling Route 29, across the valley floor, the Silverado Trail boasts its own famous wineries, among them Clos du Val, Stag's Leap and Joseph Phelps.

In all, the Napa Valley has more than 130 wineries, more than half of which are eager to welcome guests and turn them into customers. Most wineries along the main roads receive visitors from 10 A.M. to 5 or 6 P.M. every day of the year except Christmas and one or two other major holidays. ■

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"MAKE MINE A LARGE ONE."

BRINGS BACK MEMORIES OF HAPPIER TIMES.

WHO WOULD have thought a new play on botany would prove a source of constant hilarity throughout the evening? But despite the lethargy the topic instantly induced in one at school, such a subject is keeping audiences rolling throughout Europe.

— ON TOUR —

PART OF ITS immense charm is that "Make mine a large one" has such a wide appeal. (Though one must confess that those with a more cultured taste will probably find it witty than those who labour under the misconception that Shakespeare's 'Taming of the Shrew' is a course in animal husbandry.) The plot has an international flavour. The main personalities are drawn from countries as diverse as Morocco, Saxony and Indo-China and feature such characters as Coriander, Angelica, Orris and Juniper. Although at first sight such a mixture might appear a little uncomfortable, it is the skill with which they have been seamlessly blended that guarantees the end result.

I raise my glass to the creators of the production, Bombay Gin. It is indeed their unique distillation that keeps one amused.

And I for one shall oft return to my favourite bar to watch it run and run—into my glass.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1985

TECHNOLOGY

Computer Makers Go Back to Basics With New Breed

By ANDREW POLLACK

New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — For years, computer makers raced to build complex features into their machines. The trouble, according to some computer scientists, was that many of the features were rarely used and only made the machines slower and more expensive. So now, computer scientists are signing machines that are more streamlined and simpler, using vast improvements in speed and cost. The result is a shift in the philosophy of computer design.

"There's a kind of sweeping across the computer business," said John J. Basart, vice president of Ridge Computers in Santa Clara, California, one of the companies employing the new philosophy in its machines.

The new breed of machines known as reduced-instruction-set computers, or RISCs, meaning work was done at the machine level. Business Machines Corp.'s research labs in 1970s, and was followed by work at Stanford University and the University of California at Berkeley. Now RISC machines are moving into the market. Leading the way is Hewlett-Packard Co., which thinks technology represents such a major advance that it is virtually engineering its future in computers on the concept. The company is cloning a whole family of RISC machines, starting with a processor to its aging HP-3000 minicomputer.

IBM has at least two RISC projects under way. Industry officials say the company has already shown to potential customers a high-powered RISC work station for engineers. A machine is related to one being developed jointly with Carnegie-Mellon University. IBM might also use RISC technology to build a machine to handle input and output of data for its generation of mainframes, according to Gartner Group, a research firm that follows IBM.

Digital Equipment Co. also has a major RISC effort under way. And several start-ups are getting into the business, among them MIPS Computer Systems of Mountain View, California, and by John Hennessy, Stanford RISC pioneer. Both large computers and microprocessors generally contain instructions, called microcode, that are etched into silicon. When a program requests the computer to do something, it sets a sequence of these micro-instructions. Over time, such instructions have become more complex and numerous. Digital Equipment's VAX super-minicomputer, the computer most frequently criticized by RISC adherents, has several hundred instructions, some doing arcane tasks such as evaluating complex mathematical expressions. But studies have shown that most of these functions are rarely used and providing them makes the computer larger and slower.

RISC adherents advocate keeping the instruction set limited to a few tasks, such as loading and storing numbers, adding numbers and comparing two numbers. If more complex functions are needed, they can be provided by a combination of simple functions.

Not everyone is a believer in RISC. A professor of computer science at Carnegie-Mellon, E. Douglas Jensen, said the concept is still unproven. Many of the increases in speed found in some RISC machines, he said, result from other improvements that could have been made on machines with complex instruction sets. "The research done in this field has been characterized by a lack of any science," Mr. Jensen said.

Indeed, there is a great confusion about what really constitutes RISC machine. Because RISC is now a hot concept, companies quick to call their products RISC machines.

RISCs are not without their problems. Software developed for computers might not run on RISC machines. Also, RISC computers might also be surpassed by computers using several processors working in parallel to achieve great speed.

Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on March 7, excluding fees. Dollar figures for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates of

	Amst	Bruss	Frank	Milan	Paris	New York
100 U.S. dollars	3.450	4.104	113.15	37.42	101.18	100.00
100 U.S. dollars	68.49	72.86	20.975	4.57	12.293	100.00
100 U.S. dollars	2.407	2.824	82.73	1.48	38.295	100.00
100 U.S. dollars	1.023	1.223	34.23	0.23	11.94	100.00
100 U.S. dollars	1.023	1.223	34.23	0.23	11.94	100.00
100 U.S. dollars	1.023	1.223	34.23	0.23	11.94	100.00

Dollar Values

Currency	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.
100 U.S. dollars	1.448	0.713	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
100 U.S. dollars	2.34	0.013	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
100 U.S. dollars	6.32	2.329	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
100 U.S. dollars	1.023	0.23	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
100 U.S. dollars	1.023	0.23	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

Interest Rates

March 7

Currency	1-3 mos	3-6 mos	6-12 mos	1-5 yrs	5-10 yrs	10-15 yrs
U.S.	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
U.S.	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
U.S.	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00

March 7

Currency	1-3 mos	3-6 mos	6-12 mos	1-5 yrs	5-10 yrs	10-15 yrs
U.S.	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
U.S.	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
U.S.	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00

March 7

Currency	1-3 mos	3-6 mos	6-12 mos	1-5 yrs	5-10 yrs	10-15 yrs
U.S.	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
U.S.	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
U.S.	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00

March 7

Currency	1-3 mos	3-6 mos	6-12 mos	1-5 yrs	5-10 yrs	10-15 yrs
U.S.	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
U.S.	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
U.S.	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00

March 7

Currency	1-3 mos	3-6 mos	6-12 mos	1-5 yrs	5-10 yrs	10-15 yrs
U.S.	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
U.S.	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
U.S.	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00

March 7

Currency	1-3 mos	3-6 mos	6-12 mos	1-5 yrs	5-10 yrs	10-15 yrs
U.S.	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
U.S.	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
U.S.	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00

Dollar Rallies in New York

But U.S. Unit Falls in Europe

United Press International

NEW YORK — The dollar rebounded Thursday in New York after central banks failed to follow through on a decline on Wednesday with massive intervention as they did last week.

"The dollar still is well bid, fundamentals haven't changed," said Carmine Rotondo, chief trader at Manufacturers Hanover Trust. "The only thing that's new is uncertainty over central banks and that's keeping trading thin at the top levels," he said.

The dollar lost ground on Wednesday in New York and London when remarks by the Federal Reserve chairman, Paul A. Volcker, were interpreted as predicting a decline for the dollar. A similar decline last week was followed by massive and widespread intervention by European central banks.

"Initially the market looked very uncertain on fears that the central banks might mount a raid to exploit the sharp decline in the dollar that followed Volcker's latest comment," a dealer for Chase Manhattan Bank in London said. "When no intervention materialized a good recovery swiftly ensued."

In New York, the pound ended at \$1.0645, down from \$1.0715. The dollar closed at 3.4205 Deutsche marks, up from 3.386 DM; 10.35 French francs, up from 10.32 francs; and at 261.60 yen, up from 260.65 yen; and at 2.9105 Swiss francs, up from 2.8915 francs.

The dollar recovered some lost ground early Thursday in European trading but finished the day lower against most currencies.

In London, the pound ended at \$1.0673, down from \$1.0715 on Wednesday. In Frankfurt, the dollar finished at 3.4087 DM, down from 3.4235 DM.

The U.S. unit ended in Paris at 10.411 francs, down from 10.4805 francs. In Zurich, the dollar closed at 2.9025 Swiss francs, down from 2.919 francs. Earlier in Tokyo, the dollar closed at 261.40 yen, up from 261.275 yen.

Major Swaps Dealers To Form Association

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS — The major financial institutions active in interest rate swaps announced Thursday in New York that they plan to form the International Swap Dealers Association.

This follows a dramatic increase in swap dealing, where fixed-rate borrowings are traded for floating-rate funds or vice versa. Dealers estimate that in three years swap trading has become an \$80-billion market.

The complicated business of putting a swap together was fairly straightforward at first: company A would issue fixed-rate bonds, company B would raise a floating-rate loan, the institution arranging both deals would put A and B in touch with each other and they would swap. B would get fixed-rate funds at a lower cost than if it tried to float a bond and A would get lower cost floating-rate funds than it could otherwise.

But with the market's growth, putting two companies together has become more difficult. As a result, dealers that want to actively engage in swapping now must temporarily stand in as a principal to the transaction, then shop around for an end-user.

This need to go outside the bank or brokerage house to complete a

De Beers Chief Has Stability as Goal

Key Priority Is Reduction of Gem Stockpiles

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — When Julian Ogilvie Thompson discusses his new role as chairman of De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd., one of the world's most secretive and successful cartels, he lards the conversation with notions like stability, continuity and order.

Continuity is needed, he says, to see the diamond industry out of its present difficulties. He sees his task as giving "guidance and leadership," and assuring market stability. High priorities are a reduction in diamond stockpiles and diversification of investments outside the industry.

Despite breaking the long dynastic rule of the Oppenheimer family over much of the diamond business, Mr. Ogilvie Thompson nevertheless is a product of the Oppenheimer world. Harry Oppenheimer, 76, last month relinquished the chairmanship of De Beers to Mr. Ogilvie Thompson. Two years earlier, Mr. Oppenheimer had stepped down at Anglo American Corp., the sister company to De Beers.

De Beers, which controls four-fifths of the world's diamond trade through its subsidiary, the London-based Central Selling Organization, was founded by Harry's father, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer.

Mr. Ogilvie Thompson was born in South Africa, but educated in England, at Worcester College, Oxford. His wife, Tessa, is a daughter of the late Viscount Hampden, a member of the English aristocracy. His associates say that when Mr. Ogilvie Thompson heads for his private game ranch in the Eastern Transvaal, he would prefer fishing the waters of the River Tse in southern England.

Some business analysts say Mr. Ogilvie Thompson's role is that of a caretaker chairman until Harry's son, Nicholas, 37, who is present head of the Central Selling Organization, takes over. The Central Selling Organization



Julian Ogilvie Thompson: "Guidance and leadership."

seeks to support prices by regulating the flow of diamonds to the market.

Officials at De Beers and Mr. Ogilvie Thompson himself dismiss the caretaker notion.

"I am 51 years old now and the normal retirement age in our company is at least 60, so that could hardly be termed a caretaker period, could it?" the De Beers chief asked.

The ruling alliance of the Oppenheimer empire these days is between Mr. Ogilvie Thompson at De Beers and Gavin Kelly, chairman at Anglo American. Both were protégés of Harry Oppenheimer.

Mr. Ogilvie Thompson was appointed personal assistant to Harry Oppenheimer soon after returning to Johannesburg from England in 1957. Part of the attraction of working for Mr. Oppenheimer, he said, was that "one felt that one was participat-

ing in something that was moving things in the right direction."

A central creed of the Oppenheimer legacy is a belief that economic growth on a large scale will do more to change South Africa's racial profile than protests or violence. This is because, the theory goes, capitalist growth collides directly with those aspects of apartheid that limit the economic and geographic movement of people.

Despite keeping a lower political profile than his predecessor, Mr. Ogilvie Thompson says publicly that South Africa needs "peaceful, evolutionary reform in a constructive sense" that will lead to "a federal or confederal structure" and power-sharing between white and black, rather than one-man, one-vote rule.

But De Beers and Anglo American have sometimes been at the center of political controversy. Some analysts say BP eventually

BP Says Profit Increased 41% In 4th Quarter

By Bob Hager

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — British Petroleum Co. reported Thursday that 1984 fourth-quarter net rose 41 percent and the company hinted that it would be examining acquisition possibilities.

The fourth-quarter net was \$351 million (\$375 million). Sales in the period grew 22 percent to \$10.83 billion.

On the year, the company, which is 32-percent owned by the government, reported a net of \$1.1 billion, up 7 percent. This figure included a deduction of about \$300 million for extraordinary items.

Earnings per share on the year climbed to 76.8 pence from 47.5, and sales grew 17 percent to \$37.93 billion.

After-tax profit, before the extraordinary items, rose 62 percent to \$1.4 billion. BP's pretax profit grew 33 percent in 1984 to \$3.46 billion.

The gains were largely due to sharply higher profit from pumping crude oil, rather than offsetting a downturn in European refining and marketing.

BP also announced that its total dividend for 1984 would be 30 pence a share, up from 24 pence for 1983. The dividend was a few pence above most expectations and helped boost BP shares on the London Stock Exchange to 553 pence, up 5 pence from Wednesday's close.

BP's reserves of cash and short-term securities as of Dec. 31 had more than doubled from a year before to \$2.5 billion. Sir Peter Walters, BP's chairman, said the cash inflow would "strengthen our balance sheet for the next leap forward," giving the company flexibility to take advantage of investment opportunities.

"Maybe when the world downturn comes there will be some good bargains around," he said. In addition, the company expects to spend heavily on developing North Sea gas fields over the next few years. In 1985, overall capital spending is scheduled to rise about 30 percent to \$5 billion.

Some analysts say BP eventually

is likely to buy the 45 percent it does not already own in Standard Oil Co. (Ohio), though BP officials repeated Thursday that they had no such intention at present.

BP benefited from higher crude production in Alaska, Egypt and Indonesia, and the dollar's surge raised the price of crude in pound terms. Excluding Sohio, BP's operating profit from oil production and exploration grew 27 percent to \$1.4 billion. Operating profit from gas gained 19 percent to \$95 million.

But operating profit from refining and marketing plunged 45 percent to \$1.1 billion. Like its competitors, BP was unable to push up local-currency prices for gasoline and other oil products fast enough to match the rising dollar cost of crude oil.

BP has closed 40 percent of its European refining capacity over the past three years, but the industry

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 8)

U.S. Retailers Post Mixed Sales

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Major U.S. retailers Thursday reported mixed sales results for February, the first month of their fiscal year.

Jeffrey Feiner, an analyst at Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc. in New York, predicted first-quarter profit would be significantly lower from a year earlier for many of the companies.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., the largest U.S. retailer, said sales for the four weeks ended March 2 rose 2.4 percent from a year ago. Kmart Corp., ranked second, said sales rose 14 percent and the third largest, J.C. Penney Co., said sales were up 4.1 percent. Montgomery Ward & Co., ranked sixth, was the only retailer among the top 10 to report a drop in sales, a decline of 2 percent.



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TDB is a member of the American Express Company, which has assets of US\$ 62.8 billion and shareholders' equity of US\$ 4.4 billion.

Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, the head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva.

An American Express Company

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

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95%	94%	93%	92%	91%	90%	89%	88%	87%	86%	85%	84%	83%	82%	81%	80%	79%	78%	77%	76%	75%	74%	73%	72%	71%	70%	69%	68%	67%	66%	65%	64%	63%	62%	61%	60%	59%	58%	57%	56%	55%	54%	53%	52%	51%	50%	49%	48%	47%	46%	45%	44%	43%	42%	41%	40%	39%	38%	37%	36%	35%	34%	33%	32%	31%	30%	29%	28%	27%	26%	25%	24%	23%	22%	21%	20%	19%	18%	17%	16%	15%	14%	13%	12%	11%	10%	9%	8%	7%	6%	5%	4%	3%	2%	1%	0%
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15	17%	Kosovo	15	125	137%	128%	124%	116%	112%	108%	104%	100%	96%	92%	88%	84%	80%	76%	72%	68%	64%	60%	56%	52%	48%	44%	40%	36%	32%	28%	24%	20%	16%	12%	8%	4%	0%	-4%	-8%	-12%	-16%	-20%	-24%	-28%	-32%	-36%	-40%	-44%	-48%	-52%	-56%	-60%	-64%	-68%	-72%	-76%	-80%	-84%	-88%	-92%	-96%	-100%	-104%	-108%	-112%	-116%	-120%	-124%	-128%	-132%	-136%	-140%	-144%	-148%	-152%	-156%	-160%	-164%	-168%	-172%	-176%	-180%	-184%	-188%	-192%	-196%	-200%	-204%	-208%	-212%	-216%	-220%	-224%	-228%	-232%	-236%	-240%	-244%	-248%	-252%	-256%	-260%	-264%	-268%	-272%	-276%	-280%	-284%	-288%	-292%	-296%	-300%	-304%	-308%	-312%	-316%	-320%	-324%	-328%	-332%	-336%	-340%	-344%	-348%	-352%	-356%	-360%	-364%	-368%	-372%	-376%	-380%	-384%	-388%	-392%	-396%	-400%	-404%	-408%	-412%	-416%	-420%	-424%	-428%	-432%	-436%	-440%	-444%	-448%	-452%	-456%	-460%	-464%	-468%	-472%	-476%	-480%	-484%	-488%	-492%	-496%	-500%	-504%	-508%	-512%	-516%	-520%	-524%	-528%	-532%	-536%	-540%	-544%	-548%	-552%	-556%	-560%	-564%	-568%	-572%	-576%	-580%	-584%	-588%	-592%	-596%	-600%	-604%	-608%	-612%	-616%	-620%	-624%	-628%	-632%	-636%	-640%	-644%	-648%	-652%	-656%	-660%	-664%	-668%	-672%	-676%	-680%	-684%	-688%	-692%	-696%	-700%	-704%	-708%	-712%	-716%	-720%	-724%	-728%	-732%	-736%	-740%	-744%	-748%	-752%	-756%	-760%	-764%	-768%	-772%	-776%	-780%	-784%	-788%	-792%	-796%	-800%	-804%	-808%	-812%	-816%	-820%	-824%	-828%	-832%	-836%	-840%	-844%	-848%	-852%	-856%	-860%	-864%	-868%	-872%	-876%	-880%	-884%	-888%	-892%	-896%	-900%	-904%	-908%	-912%	-916%	-920%	-924%	-928%	-932%	-936%	-940%	-944%	-948%	-952%	-956%	-960%	-964%	-968%	-972%	-976%	-980%	-984%	-988%	-992%	-996%	-1000%	-1004%	-1008%	-1012%	-1016%	-1020%	-1024%	-1028%	-1032%	-1036%	-1040%	-1044%	-1048%	-1052%	-1056%	-1060%	-1064%	-1068%	-1072%	-1076%	-1080%	-1084%	-1088%	-1092%	-1096%	-1100%	-1104%	-1108%	-1112%	-1116%	-1120%	-1124%	-1128%	-1132%	-1136%	-1140%	-1144%	-1148%	-1152%	-1156%	-1160%	-1164%	-1168%	-1172%	-1176%	-1180%	-1184%	-1188%	-1192%	-1196%	-1200%	-1204%	-1208%	-1212%	-1216%	-1220%	-1224%	-1228%	-1232%	-1236%	-1240%	-1244%	-1248%	-1252%	-1256%	-1260%	-1264%	-1268%	-1272%	-1276%	-1280%	-1284%	-1288%	-1292%	-1296%	-1300%	-1304%	-1308%	-1312%	-1316%	-1320%	-1324%	-1328%	-1332%	-1336%	-1340%	-1344%	-1348%	-1352%	-1356%	-1360%	-1364%	-1368%	-1372%	-1376%	-1380%	-1384%	-1388%	-1392%	-1396%	-1400%	-1404%	-1408%	-1412%	-1416%	-1420%	-1424%	-1428%	-1432%	-1436%	-1440%	-1444%	-1448%	-1452%	-1456%	-1460%	-1464%	-1468%	-1472%	-1476%	-1480%	-1484%	-1488%	-1492%	-1496%	-1500%	-1504%	-1508%	-1512%	-1516%	-1520%	-1524%	-1528%	-1532%	-1536%	-1540%	-1544%	-1548%	-1552%	-1556%	-1560%	-1564%	-1568%	-1572%	-1576%	-1580%	-1584%	-1588%	-1592%	-1596%	-1600%	-1604%	-1608%	-1612%	-1616%	-1620%	-1624%	-1628%	-1632%	-1636%	-1640%	-1644%	-1648%	-1652%	-1656%	-1660%	-1664%	-1668%	-1672%	-1676%	-1680%	-1684%	-1688%	-1692%	-1696%	-1700%	-1704%	-1708%	-1712%	-1716%	-1720%	-1724%	-1728%	-1732%	-1736%	-1740%	-1744%	-1748%	-1752%	-1756%	-1760%	-1764%	-1768%	-1772%	-1776%	-1780%	-1784%	-1788%	-1792%	-1796%	-1800%	-1804%	-1808%	-1812%	-1816%	-1820%	-1824%	-1828%	-1832%	-1836%	-1840%	-1844%	-1848%	-1852%	-1856%	-1860%	-1864%	-1868%	-1872%	-1876%	-1880%	-1884%	-1888%	-1892%	-1896%	-1900%	-1904%	-1908%	-1912%	-1916%	-1920%	-1924%	-1928%	-1932%	-1936%	-1940%	-1944%	-1948%	-1952%	-1956%	-1960%	-1964%	-1968%	-1972%	-1976%	-1980%	-1984%	-1988%	-1992%	-1996%	-2000%	-2004%	-2008%	-2012%	-2016%	-2020%	-2024%	-2028%	-2032%	-2036%	-2040%	-2044%	-2048%	-2052%	-2056%	-2060%	-2064%	-2068%	-2072%	-2076%	-2080%	-2084%	-2088%	-2092%	-2096%	-2100%	-2104%	-2108%	-2112%	-2116%	-2120%	-2124%	-2128%	-2132%	-2136%	-2140%	-2144%	-2148%	-2152%	-2156%	-2160%	-2164%	-2168%	-2172%	-2176%	-2180%	-2184%	-2188%	-2192%	-2196%	-2200%	-2204%	-2208%	-2212%	-2216%	-2220%	-2224%	-2228%	-2232%	-2236%	-2240%	-2244%	-2248%	-2252%	-2256%	-2260%	-2264%	-2268%	-2272%	-2276%	-2280%	-2284%	-2288%	-2292%	-2296%	-2300%	-2304%	-2308%	-2312%	-2316%	-2320%	-2324%	-2328%	-2332%	-2336%	-2340%	-2344%	-2348%	-2352%	-2356%	-2360%	-2364%	-2368%	-2372%	-2376%	-2380%	-2384%	-2388%	-2392%	-2396%	-2400%	-2404%	-2408%	-2412%	-2416%	-2420%	-2424%	-2428%	-2432%	-2436%	-2440%	-2444%	-2448%	-2452%	-2456%	-2460%	-2464%	-2468%	-2472%	-2476%	-2480%	-2484%	-2488%	-2492%	-2496%	-2500%	-2504%	-2508%	-2512%	-2516%	-2520%	-2524%	-2528%	-2532%	-2536%	-2540%	-2544%	-2548%	-2552%	-2556%	-2560%	-2564%	-2568%	-2572%	-2576%	-2580%	-2584%	-2588%	-2592%	-2596%	-2600%	-2604%	-2608%	-2612%	-2616%	-2620%	-2624%	-2628%	-2632%	-2636%	-2640%	-2644%	-2648%	-2652%	-2656%	-2660%	-2664%	-2668%	-2672%	-2676%	-2680%	-2684%	-2688%	-2692%	-2696%	-2700%	-2704%	-2708%	-2712%	-2716%	-2720%	-2724%	-2728%	-2732%	-2736%	-2740%	-2744%	-2748%	-2752%	-2756%	-2760%	-2764%	-2768%	-2772%	-2776%	-2780%	-2784%	-2788%	-2792%	-2796%	-2800%	-2804%	-2808%	-2812%	-2816%	-2820%	-2824%	-2828%	-2832%	-2836%	-2840%	-2844%	-2848%	-2852%	-2856%	-2860%	-2864%	-2868%	-2872%	-2876%	-2880%	-2884%	-2888%	-2892%	-2896%	-2900%	-2904%	-2908%	-2912%	-2916%	-2920%	-2924%	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	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%	79%	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%	100%	101%	102%	103%	104%	105%	106%	107%	108%	109%	110%	111%	112%	113%	114%	115%	116%	117%	118%	119%	120%	121%	122%	123%	124%	125%	126%	127%	128%	129%	130%	131%	132%	133%	134%	135%	136%	137%	138%	139%	140%	141%	142%	143%	144%	145%	146%	147%	148%	149%	150%	151%	152%	153%	154%	155%	156%	157%	158%	159%	160%	161%	162%	163%	164%	165%	166%	167%	168%	169%	170%	171%	172%	173%	174%	175%	176%	177%	178%	179%	180%	181%	182%	183%	184%	185%	186%	187%	188%	189%	190%	191%	192%	193%	194%	195%	196%	197%	198%	199%	200%	201%	202%	203%	204%	205%	206%	207%	208%	209%	210%	211%	212%	213%	214%	215%	216%	217%	218%	219%	220%	221%	222%	223%	224%	225%	226%	227%	228%	229%	230%	231%	232%	233%	234%	235%	236%	237%	238%	239%	240%	241%	242%	243%	244%	245%	246%	247%	248%	249%	250%	251%	252%	253%	254%	255%	256%	257%	258%	259%	260%	261%	262%	263%	264%	265%	266%	267%	268%	269%	270%	271%	272%	273%	274%	275%	276%	277%	278%	279%	280%	281%	282%	283%	284%	285%	286%	287%	288%	289%	290%	291%	292%	293%	294%	295%	296%	297%	298%	299%	300%	301%	302%	303%	304%	305%	306%	307%	308%	309%	310%	311%	312%	313%	314%	315%	316%	317%	318%	319%	320%	321%	322%	323%	324%	325%	326%	327%	328%	329%	330%	331%	332%	333%	334%	335%	336%	337%	338%	339%	340%	341%	342%	343%	344%	345%	346%	347%	348%	349%	350%	351%	352%	353%	354%	355%	356%	357%	358%	359%	360%	361%	362%	363%	364%	365%	366%	367%	368%	369%	370%	371%	372%	373%	374%	375%	376%	377%	378%	379%	380%	381%	382%	383%	384%	385%	386%	387%	388%	389%	390%	391%	392%	393%	394%	395%	396%	397%	398%	399%	400%	401%	402%	403%	404%	405%	406%	407%	408%	409%	410%	411%	412%	413%	414%	415%	416%	417%	418%	419%	420%	421%	422%	423%	424%	425%	426%	427%	428%	429%	430%	431%	432%	433%	434%	435%	436%	437%	438%	439%	440%	441%	442%	443%	444%	445%	446%	447%	448%	449%	450%	451%	452%	453%	454%	455%	456%	457%	458%	459%	460%	461%	462%	463%	464%	465%	466%	467%	468%	469%	470%	471%	472%	473%	474%	475%	476%	477%	478%	479%	480%	481%	482%	483%	484%	485%	486%	487%	488%	489%	490%	491%	492%	493%	494%	495%	496%	497%	498%	499%	500%	501%	502%	503%	504%	505%	506%	507%	508%	509%	510%	511%	512%	513%	514%	515%	516%	517%	518%	519%	520%	521%	522%	523%	524%	525%	526%	527%	528%	529%	530%	531%	532%	533%	534%	535%	536%	537%	538%	539%	540%	541%	542%	543%	544%	545%	546%	547%	548%	549%	550%	551%	552%	553%	554%	555%	556%	557%	558%	559%	560%	561%	562%	563%	564%	565%	566%	567%	568%	569%	570%	571%	572%	573%	574%	575%	576%	577%	578%	579%	580%	581%	582%	583%	584%	585%	586%	587%	588%	589%	590%	591%	592%	593%	594%	595%	596%	597%	598%	599%	600%	601%	602%	603%	604%	605%	606%	607%	608%	609%	610%	611%	612%	613%	614%	615%	616%	617%	618%	619%	620%	621%	622%	623%	624%	625%	626%	627%	628%	629%	630%	631%	632%	633%	634%	635%	636%	637%	638%	639%	640%	641%	642%	643%	644%	645%	646%	647%	648%	649%	650%	651%	652%	653%	654%	655%	656%	657%	658%	659%	660%	661%	662%	663%	664%	665%	666%	667%	668%	669%	670%	671%	672%	673%	674%	675%	676%	677%	678%	679%	680%	681%	682%	683%	684%	685%	686%	687%	688%	689%	690%	691%	692%	693%	694%	695%	696%	697%	698%	699%	700%	701%	702%	703%	704%	705%	706%	707%	708%	709%	710%	711%	712%	713%	714%	715%	716%	717%	718%	719%	720%	721%	722%	723%	724%	725%	726%	727%	728%	729%	730%	731%	732%	733%	734%	735%	736%	737%	738%	739%	740%	741%	742%	743%	744%	745%	746%	747%	748%	749%	750%	751%	752%	753%	754%	755%	756%	757%	758%	759%	760%	761%	762%	763%	764%	765%	766%	767%	768%	769%	770%	771%	772%	773%	774%	775%	776%	777%	778%	779%	780%	781%	782%	783%	784%	785%	786%	787%	788%	789%	790%	791%	792%	793%	794%	795%	796%	797%	798%	799%	800%	801%	802%	803%	804%	805%	806%	807%	808%	809%	810%	811%	812%	813%	814%	815%	816%	817%	818%	819%	820%	821%	822%	823%	824%	825%	826%	827%	828%	829%	830%	831%	832%	833%	834%	835%	836%	837%	838%	839%	840%	841%	842%	843%	844%	845%	846%	847%	848%	849%	850%	851%	852%	853%	854%	855%	856%	857%	858%	859%	860%	861%	862%	863%	864%	865%	866%	867%	868%	869%	870%	871%	872%	873%	874%	875%	876%	877%	878%	879%	880%	881%	882%	883%	884%	885%	886%	887%	888%	889%	890%	891%	892%	893%	894%	895%	896%	897%	898%	899%	900%	901%	902%	903%	904%	905%	906%	907%	908%	909%	910%	911%	912%	913%	914%	915%	916%	917%	918%	919%	920%	921%	922%	923%	924%	925%	926%	927%	928%	929%	930%	931%	932%	933%	934%	935%	936%	937%	938%	939%	940%	941%	942%	943%	944%	945%	946%	947%	948%	949%	950%	951%	952%	953%	954%	955%	956%	957%	958%	959%	960%	961%	962%	963%	964%	965%	966%	967%	968%	969%	970%	971%	972%	973%	974%	975%	976%	977%	978%	979%	980%	981%	982%	983%	984%	985%	986%	987%	988%	989%	990%	991%	992%	993%	994%	995%	996%	997%	998%	999%	1000%
74%	75%	76%	77%	78%	79%	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%	100%	101%	102%	103%	104%	105%	106%	107%	108%	109%	110%	111%	112%	113%	114%	115%	116%	117%	118%	119%	120%	121%	122%	123%	124%	125%	126%	127%	128%	129%	130%	131%	132%	133%	134%	135%	136%	137%	138%	139%	140%	141%	142%	143%	144%	145%	146%	147%	148%	149%	150%	151%	152%	153%	154%	155%	156%	157%	158%	159%	160%	161%	162%	163%	164%	165%	166%	167%	168%	169%	170%	171%	172%	173%	174%	175%	176%	177%	178%	179%	180%	181%	182%	183%	184%	185%	186%	187%	188%	189%	190%	191%	192%	193%	194%	195%	196%	197%	198%	199%	200%	201%	202%	203%	204%	205%	206%	207%	208%	209%	210%	211%	212%	213%	214%	215%	216%	217%	218%	219%	220%	221%	222%	223%	224%	225%	226%	227%	228%	229%	230%	231%	232%	233%	234%	235%	236%	237%	238%	239%	240%	241%	242%	243%	244%	245%	246%	247%	248%	249%	250%	251%	252%	253%	254%	255%	256%	257%	258%	259%	260%	261%	262%	263%	264%	265%	266%	267%	268%	269%	270%	271%	272%	273%	274%	275%	276%	277%	278%	279%	280%	281%	282%	283%	284%	285%	286%	287%	288%	289%	290%	291%	292%	293%	294%	295%	296%	297%	298%	299%	300%	301%	302%	303%	304%	305%	306%	307%	308%	309%	310%	311%	312%	313%	314%	315%	316%	317%	318%	319%	320%	321%	322%	323%	324%	325%	326%	327%	328%	329%	330%	331%	332%	333%	334%	335%	336%	337%	338%	339%	340%	341%	342%	343%	344%	345%	346%	347%	348%	349%	350%	351%	352%	353%	354%	355%	356%	357%	358%	359%	360%	361%	362%	363%	364%	365%	366%	367%	368%	369%	370%	371%	372%	373%	374%	375%	376%	377%	378%	379%	380%	381%	382%	383%	384%	385%	386%	387%	388%	389%	390%	391%	392%	393%	394%	395%	396%	397%	398%	399%	400%	401%	402%	403%	404%	405%	406%	407%	408%	409%	410%	411%	412%	413%	414%	415%	416%	417%	418%	419%	420%	421%	422%	423%	424%	425%	426%	427%	428%	429%	430%	431%	432%	433%	434%	435%	436%	437%	438%	439%	440%	441%	442%	443%	444%	445%	446%	447%	448%	449%	450%	451%	452%	453%	454%	455%	456%	457%	458%	459%	460%	461%	462%	463%	464%	465%	466%	467%	468%	469%	470%	471%	472%	473%	474%	475%	476%	477%	478%	479%	480%	481%	482%	483%	484%	485%	486%	487%	488%	489%	490%	491%	492%	493%	494%	495%	496%	497%	498%	499%	500%	501%	502%	503%	504%	505%	506%	507%	508%	509%	510%	511%	512%	513%	514%	515%	516%	517%	518%	519%	520%	521%	522%	523%	524%	525%	526%	527%	528%	529%	530%	531%	532%	533%	534%	535%	536%	537%	538%	539%	540%	541%	542%	543%	544%	545%	546%	547%	548%	549%	550%	551%	552%	553%	554%	555%	556%	557%	558%	559%	560%	561%	562%	563%	564%	565%	566%	567%	568%	569%	570%	571%	572%	573%	574%	575%	576%	577%	578%	579%	580%	581%	582%	583%	584%	585%	586%	587%	588%	589%	590%	591%	592%	593%	594%	595%	596%	597%	598%	599%	600%	601%	602%	603%	604%	605%	606%	607%	608%	609%	610%	611%	612%	613%	614%	615%	616%	617%	618%	619%	620%	621%	622%	623%	624%	625%	626%	627%	628%	629%	630%	631%	632%	633%	634%	635%	636%	637%	638%	639%	640%	641%	642%	643%	644%	645%	646%	647%	648%	649%	650%	651%	652%	653%	654%	655%	656%	657%	658%	659%	660%	661%	662%	663%	664%	665%	666%	667%	668%	669%	670%	671%	672%	673%	674%	675%	676%	677%	678%	679%	680%	681%	682%	683%	684%	685%	686%	687%	688%	689%	690%	691%	692%	693%	694%	695%	696%	697%	698%	699%																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														

March 7

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Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Mkt	Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Mkt
CDZ 8%	9/1	125	100.190/22	Offshore Atlantic Bk	9%	22 1/2	97.92
CDZ 9%	9/1	116	100.200/22	Plattini PFI 9%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 9 1/2%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Plattini PFI 9 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 9 3/4%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Quadrant 9 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 10%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Quadrant 10%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 10 1/2%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 9 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 10 3/4%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 10 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 11%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 11%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 11 1/2%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 11 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 11 3/4%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 11 3/4%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 12%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 12%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 12 1/2%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 12 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 12 3/4%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 12 3/4%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 13%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 13%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 13 1/2%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 13 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 13 3/4%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 13 3/4%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 14%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 14%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 14 1/2%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 14 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 14 3/4%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 14 3/4%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 15%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 15%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 15 1/2%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 15 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 15 3/4%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 15 3/4%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 16%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 16%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 16 1/2%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 16 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 16 3/4%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 16 3/4%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 17%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 17%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 17 1/2%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 17 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 17 3/4%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 17 3/4%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 18%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 18%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 18 1/2%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 18 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 18 3/4%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 18 3/4%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 19%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 19%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 19 1/2%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 19 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 19 3/4%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 19 3/4%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 20%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 20%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 20 1/2%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 20 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 20 3/4%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 20 3/4%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 21%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 21%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 21 1/2%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 21 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 21 3/4%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 21 3/4%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 22%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 22%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 22 1/2%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 22 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 22 3/4%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 22 3/4%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 23%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 23%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 23 1/2%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 23 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 23 3/4%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 23 3/4%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 24%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 24%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 24 1/2%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 24 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 24 3/4%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 24 3/4%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 25%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 25%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 25 1/2%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 25 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 25 3/4%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 25 3/4%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 26%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 26%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 26 1/2%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 26 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 26 3/4%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 26 3/4%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 27%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 27%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 27 1/2%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 27 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 27 3/4%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 27 3/4%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 28%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 28%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 28 1/2%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 28 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 28 3/4%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 28 3/4%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 29%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 29%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 29 1/2%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 29 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 29 3/4%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 29 3/4%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 30%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 30%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 30 1/2%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 30 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 30 3/4%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 30 3/4%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 31%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 31%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 31 1/2%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 31 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 31 3/4%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 31 3/4%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 32%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 32%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 32 1/2%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 32 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 32 3/4%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 32 3/4%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 33%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 33%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 33 1/2%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 33 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 33 3/4%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 33 3/4%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 34%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 34%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 34 1/2%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 34 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 34 3/4%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 34 3/4%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 35%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 35%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 35 1/2%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 35 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 35 3/4%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 35 3/4%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 36%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 36%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 36 1/2%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 36 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 36 3/4%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 36 3/4%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 37%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 37%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 37 1/2%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 37 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 37 3/4%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 37 3/4%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 38%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 38%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 38 1/2%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 38 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 38 3/4%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 38 3/4%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 39%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 39%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 39 1/2%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 39 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 39 3/4%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 39 3/4%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 40%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 40%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 40 1/2%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 40 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 40 3/4%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 40 3/4%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 41%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 41%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 41 1/2%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 41 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 41 3/4%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 41 3/4%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 42%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 42%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 42 1/2%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 42 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 42 3/4%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 42 3/4%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 43%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 43%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 43 1/2%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 43 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 43 3/4%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 43 3/4%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 44%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 44%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 44 1/2%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 44 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 44 3/4%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 44 3/4%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 45%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 45%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 45 1/2%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 45 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 45 3/4%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 45 3/4%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 46%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 46%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 46 1/2%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 46 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 46 3/4%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 46 3/4%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 47%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 47%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 47 1/2%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 47 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 47 3/4%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 47 3/4%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 48%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 48%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 48 1/2%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 48 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 48 3/4%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 48 3/4%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 49%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 49%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 49 1/2%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 49 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 49 3/4%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 49 3/4%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 50%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 50%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 50 1/2%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 50 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 50 3/4%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 50 3/4%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 51%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 51%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 51 1/2%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 51 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 51 3/4%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 51 3/4%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 52%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 52%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 52 1/2%	9/1	99	100.200/22	Revere Bk 52 1/2%	10 1/2	97 1/2	98.00
CDZ 52 3/4%	9/1	9					

Pan Am Is Flying Between These Cities:

New York	Antigua
London	St. Thomas
Frankfurt	St. Croix
Hamburg	Barbados
Munich	Port of Spain
Brussels	Pointe à Pitre
Berlin	Fort de France
Zurich	
Tokyo	
Hong Kong	Los Angeles
Boston	Sydney
Nassau	Melbourne
Freeport	Hong Kong
St. Maarten	Tokyo

Antigua
St. Thomas
St. Croix
Barbados
Port of Spain
Pointe à Pitre
Fort de France

Los Angeles
Sydney
Melbourne
Hong Kong
Tokyo

San Francisco
Tokyo
Hong Kong
Sydney
Melbourne

Boston
New York
Nassau
Freeport
St. Maarten
Antigua
St. Thomas

St. Croix
Barbados
Port of Spain
Pointe à Pitre
Fort de France

Miami
London
Hamburg
Brussels
Berlin
Rio de Janeiro
São Paulo
Caracas

Honolulu
Tokyo
Hong Kong

Berlin
Frankfurt
Hamburg
Munich
Stuttgart
Nuremberg

Pan Am is operating key flights between the above cities despite the current industrial action taken by some of our U.S. employees. We are also doing everything possible to resume our complete worldwide service.

For further information and reservations, call your local Pan Am reservations office or your Travel Agent.



هكذا من الأصل

Page 4

He

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- ACROSS**
- 1 Tamworths
 - 5 Type of energy
 - 10 Limited
 - 12 Tommyrot
 - 14 Submissive
 - 15 "... chat religion"
 - 16 Power agcy.
 - 17 R.N.'s dispensations
 - 19 Backyard sport
 - 22 Suction-pipe strainer
 - 23 Lockup
 - 24 Idolize
 - 26 Bad...
 - 27 Shades of brown
 - 28 Gymnasium
 - 29 Cross preceder
 - 31 Is conspicuous
 - 33 Celerity
 - 35 Booster
 - 38 Bridges
 - 40 Stout
 - 41 A daughter of Dione
 - 42 Former Baltimorean
 - 43 Type of lace
 - 45 Protuberance
- DOWN**
- 46 Maple seed's wing
 - 47 Actor in "The Green Berets"
 - 50 Accomplished
 - 52 Puts up fodder
 - 54 Made tough
 - 55 Inventor
 - 56 Perfume ingredient
 - 57 Ladies of Sp.
 - 1 Sunshade
 - 2 Nickname for Thalberg
 - 3 Storage-battery plate
 - 4 Concert
 - 5 Beaver State's capital
 - 6 Automobile pioneer
 - 7 Garonne tributary
 - 8 Grieg's "Dance"
 - 9 Lasts
 - 10 The Sagebrush State
 - 11 Occidental
 - 12 Counterfeit
 - 13 Safecracker
 - 14 Wristlet
 - 18 Tatouay or
 - 21 Account for
 - 23 Part of Elizabeth II's realm
 - 25 Billie Sol
 - 27 Cub, e.g.
 - 29 Forwarded
 - 30 Adult scrod
 - 32 Displayed disdain
 - 33 Italian olive-growing center
 - 34 Idle chatter
 - 36 Explodes an idea
 - 37 Milton's "servant of God"
 - 38 The basics
 - 39 Lots and lots
 - 40 Forwarded
 - 43 Makes an escape
 - 44 Ancient city of Egypt
 - 47 Rums' king
 - 48 River into the North Sea
 - 51 "... hill 'n' dale"
 - 53 "The Law"

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DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SOLOE
REDEL
TEMRI
TEOGUN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: UP IN "DECK" HANDS

Yesterday's Jumbles: CANAL BAKED SADIST CHROME

Answer: What they call some of those men who run the gaming tables—"DECK" HANDS

WEATHER

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: UP IN "DECK" HANDS

Yesterday's Jumbles: CANAL BAKED SADIST CHROME

Answer: What they call some of those men who run the gaming tables—"DECK" HANDS

EUROPE

	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	16.61	16.61
Amsterdam	16.61	16.61
Athens	16.61	16.61
Berlin	16.61	16.61
Bombay	16.61	16.61
Buenos Aires	16.61	16.61
Calcutta	16.61	16.61
Cardiff	16.61	16.61
Chennai	16.61	16.61
Columbo	16.61	16.61
Dakar	16.61	16.61
Dhaka	16.61	16.61
Durban	16.61	16.61
Frankfurt	16.61	16.61
Geneva	16.61	16.61
Hong Kong	16.61	16.61
London	16.61	16.61
Los Angeles	16.61	16.61
Madrid	16.61	16.61
Moscow	16.61	16.61
Mumbai	16.61	16.61
Nairobi	16.61	16.61
Paris	16.61	16.61
Peking	16.61	16.61
Rangoon	16.61	16.61
San Francisco	16.61	16.61
Singapore	16.61	16.61
Tokyo	16.61	16.61
Washington	16.61	16.61
Zurich	16.61	16.61

ASIA

	HIGH	LOW
Bangkok	16.61	16.61
Beijing	16.61	16.61
Bombay	16.61	16.61
Calcutta	16.61	16.61
Cardiff	16.61	16.61
Chennai	16.61	16.61
Columbo	16.61	16.61
Dakar	16.61	16.61
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San Francisco	16.61	16.61
Singapore	16.61	16.61
Tokyo	16.61	16.61
Washington	16.61	16.61
Zurich	16.61	16.61

AFRICA

	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	16.61	16.61
Amsterdam	16.61	16.61
Athens	16.61	16.61
Berlin	16.61	16.61
Bombay	16.61	16.61
Buenos Aires	16.61	16.61
Calcutta	16.61	16.61
Cardiff	16.61	16.61
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Columbo	16.61	16.61
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Durban	16.61	16.61
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Hong Kong	16.61	16.61
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Los Angeles	16.61	16.61
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Peking	16.61	16.61
Rangoon	16.61	16.61
San Francisco	16.61	16.61
Singapore	16.61	16.61
Tokyo	16.61	16.61
Washington	16.61	16.61
Zurich	16.61	16.61

LATIN AMERICA

	HIGH	LOW
Bangkok	16.61	16.61
Beijing	16.61	16.61
Bombay	16.61	16.61
Calcutta	16.61	16.61
Cardiff	16.61	16.61
Chennai	16.61	16.61
Columbo	16.61	16.61
Dakar	16.61	16.61
Dhaka	16.61	16.61
Durban	16.61	16.61
Frankfurt	16.61	16.61
Geneva	16.61	16.61
Hong Kong	16.61	16.61
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Los Angeles	16.61	16.61
Madrid	16.61	16.61
Moscow	16.61	16.61
Mumbai	16.61	16.61
Nairobi	16.61	16.61
Paris	16.61	16.61
Peking	16.61	16.61
Rangoon	16.61	16.61
San Francisco	16.61	16.61
Singapore	16.61	16.61
Tokyo	16.61	16.61
Washington	16.61	16.61
Zurich	16.61	16.61

NORTH AMERICA

	HIGH	LOW
Bangkok	16.61	16.61
Beijing	16.61	16.61
Bombay	16.61	16.61
Calcutta	16.61	16.61
Cardiff	16.61	16.61
Chennai	16.61	16.61
Columbo	16.61	16.61
Dakar	16.61	16.61
Dhaka	16.61	16.61
Durban	16.61	16.61
Frankfurt	16.61	16.61
Geneva	16.61	16.61
Hong Kong	16.61	16.61
London	16.61	16.61
Los Angeles	16.61	16.61
Madrid	16.61	16.61
Moscow	16.61	16.61
Mumbai	16.61	16.61
Nairobi	16.61	16.61
Paris	16.61	16.61
Peking	16.61	16.61
Rangoon	16.61	16.61
San Francisco	16.61	16.61
Singapore	16.61	16.61
Tokyo	16.61	16.61
Washington	16.61	16.61
Zurich	16.61	16.61

MIDDLE EAST

	HIGH	LOW
Bangkok	16.61	16.61
Beijing	16.61	16.61
Bombay	16.61	16.61
Calcutta	16.61	16.61
Cardiff	16.61	16.61
Chennai	16.61	16.61
Columbo	16.61	16.61
Dakar	16.61	16.61
Dhaka	16.61	16.61
Durban	16.61	16.61
Frankfurt	16.61	16.61
Geneva	16.61	16.61
Hong Kong	16.61	16.61
London	16.61	16.61
Los Angeles	16.61	16.61
Madrid	16.61	16.61
Moscow	16.61	16.61
Mumbai	16.61	16.61
Nairobi	16.61	16.61
Paris	16.61	16.61
Peking	16.61	16.61
Rangoon	16.61	16.61
San Francisco	16.61	16.61
Singapore	16.61	16.61
Tokyo	16.61	16.61
Washington	16.61	16.61
Zurich	16.61	16.61

OCEANIA

	HIGH	LOW
Bangkok	16.61	16.61
Beijing	16.61	16.61
Bombay	16.61	16.61
Calcutta	16.61	16.61
Cardiff	16.61	16.61
Chennai	16.61	16.61
Columbo	16.61	16.61
Dakar	16.61	16.61
Dhaka	16.61	16.61
Durban	16.61	16.61
Frankfurt	16.61	16.61
Geneva	16.61	16.61
Hong Kong	16.61	16.61
London	16.61	16.61
Los Angeles	16.61	16.61
Madrid	16.61	16.61
Moscow	16.61	16.61
Mumbai	16.61	16.61
Nairobi	16.61	16.61
Paris	16.61	16.61
Peking	16.61	16.61
Rangoon	16.61	16.61
San Francisco	16.61	16.61
Singapore	16.61	16.61
Tokyo	16.61	16.61
Washington	16.61	16.61
Zurich	16.61	16.61

FRIDAY'S FORECAST

	CHANN	STATION	TEMP	WIND	SEA
Algeria	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61
Amsterdam	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61
Athens	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61
Berlin	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61
Bombay	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61
Buenos Aires	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61
Calcutta	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61
Cardiff	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61
Chennai	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61
Columbo	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61
Dakar	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61
Dhaka	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61
Durban	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61
Frankfurt	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61
Geneva	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61
Hong Kong	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61
London	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61
Los Angeles	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61
Madrid	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61
Moscow	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61
Mumbai	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61
Nairobi	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61
Paris	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61
Peking	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61
Rangoon	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61
San Francisco	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61
Singapore	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61
Tokyo	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61
Washington	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61
Zurich	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



